The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4143. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Inauguration of Governor Fenton.

VALEDICTORY OF GOV. SEYMOUR

Organization of the Legislature.

Hon. G. G. Hoskins, of Wyoming, Speaker of the Assembly.

Joseph B. Cushman, of Oneida, Clerk.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Comprehensive Exhibit of the Affairs of the State.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 2.

At noon to-day Gov. FENTON, accompanied by his Staff, proceeded to the Capitol under escort of the Zouave Cadets. They were received in the Executive Chamber by Gov. SEYMOUR and Staff, and thence proceeded to the Assembly Chamber, where Gov. SEYMOUR spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The office of Governor of New-York has always been one of labor and care. To act upon every law touching the varied interests of four millions of people; to see that those laws are faithfully carried out; to take care that the rights of the people are upheld; to listen each year to a thousand pleas for pardon, which are urged at all times and in all places where a hearing can be gained—for the sacred rights of misery and of suffering cannot be restrained by rules or methods—has ever made the position one of anxiety and of toil.

The present war has added to these duties, until the position of Chief Magistrate of this State calls forth every energy of body and of mind. Within the past four years New-York has sent nearly 440,000 men to the armies and navies of the country. More than 30,000 military commissions have been given out by the Executive Department during the same period.

I therefore ask for my successor a liberal support in the position which he is to hold for the next two years. This is due as a matter of justice, of wise economy and of generous patriotism.

Whatever may be the course of the war, his labors will grow greater. In their nature they are accumulative. Each year adds to the use and the value of the records of the office, as they prove claims for pensions and bounties, show the quotas due from different towns and counties under the call for men, and will, in the end, be the proofs upon which the General Government must rely for vast sums of money.

I should be untrue to the position which I have held and unjust to him, who now takes that place, if I did not urge upon our people and our legislature, the duty of strengthening his hand by liberal appropriations, which will not only give to him a sufficient number of assistants, but which will also enable him to call to his support, by liberal compensation, men of ability and of experience in public affairs. I know this policy is demanded by enlightened economy and justice.

Mr. SEYMOUR then addressed Gov. FENTON:

To you, Sir, who now enter upon the duties of Chief Magistrate of this great State, I tender my sincere wishes for your successful administration.

You and I look upon public affairs from different stand-points, and we have held conflicting views and have reached differing conclusions, with regard to the methods, by which our country can best be saved from the perils which overhang it—but none the less, Sir, have you my best wishes for your personal welfare and success in all the affairs of public and private life. In these days, when we are called upon to confront problems, so great, so vital, and so far-reaching in their effects, he who does not speak out his earnest convictions lacks manhood. And he who cannot treat with respect and forbearance the convictions of others, lacks sense and patriotism.

It is a source of pleasure to me that during the sharp political conflicts of the day, and the distinct antagonisms of our positions, our relations have been those of friendly courtesy.

In the performance of your great and varied duties you will encounter much that is painful, and many misapprehensions with regard to your conduct and your motives; but I do not doubt, Sir, that at the end of your official term, although, (as those who have gone before you have done,) you may fall into errors, that you will be animated by the consciousness of having served your State with zeal, fidelity and integrity. The great duties and questions of the day will lift you above passing passions and prejudices, and you will be governed by the important objects of upholding the honor of New-York and saving the union of our States.

The spot upon which we stand inspires us with patriotic pride, for in this ancient city was held the first convention of delegates from the several colonies, at which, by FRANKLIN and others, was drawn up a plan for colonial union against foreign hostility and savage warfare. Acting upon the motto of the Hollanders who planted the first settlement upon the banks of the Hudson, that "Unity makes might," these delegates took here the first step, which ended in making these enfeebled and divided settlements into a great confederated power. The capital of New-York is the birthplace of our Union, and to-day New-York is the chief support of that Union, and whose vital principles were here first set forth, and, beyond all other States, upholds by its armies and its treasures the power of its National Government which was inaugurated in its great emporium. There is no stain upon its history. From the time when, at this point, and at the mouth of the Hudson, colonies were planted by the Netherlands, who understood better than other people of that day the principles of civil and religious liberty, New-York has ever been foremost in giving a generous welcome to all nationalities and creeds, in its bold enterprises, its wise and comprehensive system of public education; its generous charities for the relief of all forms of suffering, and its great works of internal improvements, which have built up not only its own, but the national prosperity. By virtue of its wise and generous policy, it has outstripped all other States, and now stands first in the Union, in wealth, in population and in power. In your keeping are now placed its honor, its interests and its rights.

I shall not try to forecast the future. The events of the past four years have rebuked that pride of opinion which attempts to foretell results which rest with the wisdom of a power higher than that of man. But the duty of striving earnestly and hopefully to serve our country remains with us. In the future, as in the past, we may be led to follow different pathways, but may Almighty God grant that before the end of your term of office we may rejoice in common over a restored Union; over a return of peace and fraternal relationship throughout our land, and a renewal of that happiness and prosperity which heretofore marked us among the nations of the earth.

In reply, Governor FENTON said:

Gov. SEYMOUR, in taking the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of New-York, I am deeply conscious of the sacred obligation imposed, and I accept the Executive trust with a lively sensibility of the high honor conferred. I am aware, Sir, that it is an honor not unmixed with grave responsibilities. Your testimony to the delicate, difficult and arduous duties of the station, as well as my own observation, admonishes me to invoke the best wishes of all good men, to hope for their counsel and coöperation, and to seek strength and courage in the discharge of these duties from the fountain of Divine Wisdom. I shall steadily strive to advance the material interests of our great State, to promote the welfare and honor of the people; and I will also, to the extent of my Executive authority and influence, faithfully maintain the national freedom and unity, and perpetuate the liberties of the people.

The progress of our arms, the determined patriotism of the people, their fidelity to the principles of free institutions, and their calm and heroic resolve to defend, at whatever cost, the inheritance left us by our fathers, is cause for heartfelt congratulation, and gives assurance that the unquestioned supremacy of the Government will soon be established o er every portion of the Republic.

I join you, Governor, in expressions of forbearance in political matters, and I thank you for assurances of friendly consideration and good wishes in coming to this ancient and renowned city of Albany, the capital of our noble commonwealth, to enter upon the duties of the position that the people have called me to occupy.

Subsequently Gov. FENTON returned to the Executive Chamber, and received the congratulations of crowds of citizens.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Jan. 3, 1865.

To the Legislature:

Alike gratified and grateful at the evidences of the material prosperity of the State, as well as with the increasing manhood, self-reliance and patriotism of the people, as shown in the progress of our country, in its great struggle for nationality, I enter upon the discharge of the duties of the high station with which I have been clothed.

The Constitution makes it the duty of the Governor, to "communicate by message to the Legislature at every session, the condition of the State, and to recommend such matters to them as he shall deem expedient." In compliance with this requirement, I shall in this, my first communication to you, give the "condition of the State" as I find it, upon examining the various reports I have obtained from the different departments, and shall recommend only those matters for your action, which seem to me to be of greatest present importance, leaving for future attention such other measures as may from time to time claim consideration.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The munificent grants, from time to time, of preceding legislatures, made in a spirit of enlightened benevolence, aided in some instances by private endowments, have established a system of public charities in this State, to which we may point with becoming pride. To the subjects of almost every class of diseases, misfortunes and infirmities, are offered special asylums, where, with the best medical aid and superintendence, the greatest opportunity is offered for relief or cure.

I herewith transmit to you the reports of the Superintendents of the Asylum for the Insane, the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind, the Idiotic, and the Inebriate, showing the present condition and needs of each of these institutions.

The suggestion in the report of the Medical Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, as to the propriety of repealing the law which provides for sending insane female convicts from the State prisons to that institution, is deserving of your consideration. It will be observed that the great rise in the price of articles of consumption, and for service performed, will necessitate increased appropriations to maintain these various institutions in their greatest efficiency.

The Legislature of 1864 directed an investigation into the condition of the insane poor confined in the various county poor houses. A report by Dr. S. D. WILLARD will be duly presented, showing the deplorable condition of this most unfortunate class. There are in fifty-five counties, not including New-York or Kings, thirteen hundred and forty-five lunatics confined in poor houses and poor-house asylums, nearly all of whom are incurable. Many have become, and others are fast becoming, incurable from inefficient care and treatment. The time has arrived when legislative provision for them should be made. The propriety of establishing an institution for incurables—an institution that shall relieve county authorities from the care of the insane, should be deliberately considered. More than one-fourth of this class of insane are capable of some labor. To what extent that labor, organized and systematized, might be made productive in the maintenance of an institution, under well-directed medical superintendence is likewise worthy of consideration.

Let me also call your attention, as citizens and legislators, to the increasing demand for benevolent action, growing out of the great struggle in which the nation is engaged. The call of our country in its hour of need, has met with a noble response from the able-bodied, self-sustaining citizens, and there have been left a greater proportion than usual of women, children, aged and infirm, in a condition of indigence and helplessness. Their claims upon us for assistance are not those of charity alone, but they may rightfully demand our sympathy and aid in the name of that patriotism which inspired the sacrifices that deprived them of their natural protectors.

Notwithstanding the liberal provisions made by the Federal Government to those whose cases can be brought within the general rules by which its bounties and pensions are disbursed, there must be a large number of persons thrown directly from the camp and battle-field upon the charities of States, communities and individuals. These brave veterans are in poor condition to accept for all their sacrifices the simple honors of a nation's gratitude. They must be fed, clothed and warmed. Much has already been done in this direction. Vast sums of money have been contributed to the various soldiers' relief associations and in private charities, showing how thoroughly every Christian, philanthropic and patriotic impulse is enlisted, as well as how inexhaustible are our resources when the sympathies and interests of the people are awakened; and it only requires that these efforts should be organized to give them permanence, when they will become the crowning glory of our institutions.

The Military State Agency, and the Soldier's Home, established by act of the Legislature in 1863, may be regarded as military charities, and mentioned in this connection. I cannot speak authoritatively of what has been done, as no report of their operations has been received. But the public position which I have occupied since the present war began, has afforded me facilities for learning the value of such instrumentalities. The soldier does not easily, nor should he be allowed to, relinquish his state pride and ideas of local citizenship, and I can assure you, from personal observation, how grateful to the hearts of these brave, patriotic men, are these evidences on the part of the State of its appreciation of their services, and interest in their behalf. This field of operations is necessarily somewhat independent and varied, and perhaps the more the beneficent dispensations connected therewith are left to the Governor and his agents, the more wisely and efficiently can be reached the wide and changing necessities of the soldier in the camp and hospital, or on the battle-field, than if governed by fixed general rules. Fully alive to the consideration due those who brave exposure, sickness, wounds and death in maintaining the integrity of the nation, it shall be my special aim to give to these agencies their greatest efficiency.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department shows that there were two hundred and ninety-five banks conducting the usual business of banking on the 30th of September, 1864, with an aggregate capital of $107,306,948, and that sixty-two banks were closing their business voluntarily and through insolvency.

The total amount of outstanding circulation issued by that officer at that date was $40,118,635, of which sum $5,584,084 was issued to safety fund banks, under special acts of incorporation, and not required to be secured by any deposit in the Bank Department, and $34,534,551 was issued to banking associations and individual bankers, secured by

Bonds and Mortgages	$2,944,071 00
Stocks of State of New-York	16,093,740 10
United States Stocks	17,839,950 00
Stocks of the State of Illinois	227,400 00
Cash	98,362 95
Total	$39,303,524 06

There has been, during the year, an increase of United States securities of $2,042,100, and a decrease of stocks of our own State, $1,349,400; of bonds and mortgages, $918,626 47; of circulation, $738,103.

I am informed that there are now in existence, and in operation in this State, 102 National Banks, (77 of of which were organized since Jan. 1, 1864,) with an aggregate capital of $21,113,800, and with an amount of circulation issued of $13,194,200; and also that the number of State banks that have changed to the national system, included in the above statement, is twenty-four.

The banking system inaugurated by this State, and perfected under its laws, has resulted in furnishing a currency of unquestioned safety. The essential features of this system have been adopted by Congress in the "Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863. Thus the benefits which our own citizens have derived from a secured bank circulation will, under the more extended jurisdiction of Congress, be enjoyed by the people of other States. Numerous banks have already been established under the National Currency Act, and appearances indicate that the whole banking circulation of the country will be issued by institutions organized under that law and subject to its salutary provisions. The interests of our citizens cannot fail to be subserved by the introduction of a general currency based upon ample security, receivable for the public dues, and redeemable at convenient points. The fears and prejudices which were at first aroused by the extension of a general system of banking, under the auspices of Congress, seem to be rapidly passing away, and many of the banks organized under the laws of this State, are taking initiatory steps toward reorganizing under the National Currency Act. Under these circumstances, it would seem to be the dictate of wisdom on the part of the Legislature, to grant such facilities for the change, as shall be within its constitutional power. The existing laws are undoubtedly ample for the protection of the outstanding circulation issued by them as State institutions, but the change to National Banks cannot be effected save through a tedious process. An act that should throw the sanction of law over the transition from State to National institutions, and that should render the change more expeditious and with as little disturbance as practicable to business relations, would, it is confidently believed, be productive of beneficial results, not only as relates to the institutions to be affected thereby, but to the community at large. A law having in view the object to which I have averted, was passed at the last session of the Legislature, but failed of going into effect through the want of Executive approval. I commend the subject to your early attention.

FINANCES.

General Fund.—The Comptroller's report shows a deficiency in the revenue of the general fund on the 30th of September, 1864, of $863,814 67. This deficit is less than existed on the 30th day of September, 1863, by over $300,000, as will be seen below.

Deficiency in the Revenue, Sept. 30, 1863	$1,192,787 77
Payments of the year	7,458,563 46
Total	$8,651,351 23
Receipts	7,787,536 56
Deficiency 30th September, 1864	$863,814 67
Other Funds:	
Balance due the Treasury, Sept. 30, 1863	$534,289 16
Payment of the year on account of all the funds except the Canal Fund	10,820,807 78
Total	$11,355,093 94
Receipts	11,270,003 17
Treasury overdrawn, Sept 30, 1864	$85,093 77
General Fund, State Debt:	
Amount of debt, Sept. 30, 1863	$6,519,654 37
Stock reduced during the fiscal year	240,700 00
Amount of debt, Sept. 30, 1864	$6,278,954 37

State Tax.—There was levied in 1864 a direct tax of 5¼ mills for the following purposes:

Three-fourths of a mill for schools; 1¼ mills for general purposes; 1 77/80 mill for bounties; 48/80 of a mill for canals, and 3/16 of a mill for the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

The aggregate proceeds of the State Tax levied in 1863, and payable during the last fiscal year, were $6,143,704 03, exclusive of the ¾ mill tax for school purposes.

CANALS AND CANAL FUNDS.

Statement for the fiscal year ending with the 30th of September, 1864, namely:

Receipts and Payments:		
Balance in the Treasury and invested Oct. 1, 1863		$6,915,617 21
Received during the year		5,061,176 24
		11,976,793 45
Payments		4,809,231 97
Leaving a balance on Sept. 30, 1864, of		$7,167,561 48
Revenues for the Fiscal Year.		
Received from tolls	$4,308,781 20	
Received from rent of surplus waters and interest on current revenues, &c	37,384 32	—$4,346,265 52
Expenses.		
For collection, superintendence, and ordinary repairs		1,028,909 46
Surplus revenues		$3,317,356 06
The surplus revenues have been applied, under direction of the Constitution, as follows:		
Transferred to the Sinking Fund, under Article 7, Section 1, of the Constitution	$1,700,000 00	
Transferred to the Sinking Fund, under Article 7, Section 2, of the Constitution	350,000 00	
Transferred to the Sinking Fund, under Article 7, Section 3, of the Constitution	1,116,242 66	
Transferred the remaining surplus to the Fund for support of Government	151,113 40	—$3,317,356 06

Statement of the Canal Debt paying interest on the 30th September, 1864.

	Principal.	An. Int. of.
Under art. 7, sec. 1 of the Constitution	$7,906,224 76	$434,253 48
Under art. 7, sec. 3 of the Constitution	11,736,000 00	696,800 00
Under art. 7, sec. 10 of the Constitution	442,585 49	24,629 28
Under art. 7, sec. 12 of the Constitution	2,243,000 00	134,580 00
Total	$22,327,810.25	$1,290,262 76

The gross earnings of the canals from the close of the fiscal year 1860 to Sept. 30, 1864, four years, were $17,722,384 84. After paying the expenses of superintendence, collection, and ordinary repairs for the same period, $3,279,976 44, there was a net balance of surplus revenues amounting to $14,442,408 40. From this sum there has been appropriated to the canal debt sinking funds, $10,824,570 14; to the funds for the extra repairs and improvements of the canals, for land damages, and other claims against the State, growing out of the enlargement and completion of the public works, $1,666,724 86; to the general fund, on account of interest on the general fund debt, and for the support of the Government, $1,951,113 40, making altogether $14,442,408 40.

The amounts carried to the credit of the sinking fund have been applied, so far as necessary, to the payment of the interest and principal of the canal stock debt. On the 30th September, 1864, the balance in all the sinking funds, in the aggregate, were $6,022,609 90, constitutionally pledged to the payment of the interest and principal of the canal debt. It is a matter of pride and gratification that since the close of the fiscal year in 1860, this debt has been reduced $4,779,511 23.

The Auditor of the Canal Department reports that there are now outstanding and unsatisfied claims against the State, including interest to the date when payment can be made from funds now to be provided by taxation, amounting to $586,329 50. These claims are founded upon awards by the Canal Appraisers for lands taken for public uses, and upon awards by the Canal Board, under special acts of the Legislature. I recommend that provision be made for the payment of these claims at the earliest period practicable.

The Auditor estimates that there will be a deficiency in the canal tolls the current fiscal year, owing to the very large sums needed for the repairs and maintenance of the canals, to an extent that will render additional aids to the sinking fund, under article VII, section 3 of the Constitution, necessary to enable the State to preserve the public faith toward its creditors. The claims upon the fund will be for interest upon the $12,000,000 debt for the next fiscal year, and whatever the deficiency may be, it must be supplied by deficiency loans upon the credit of the fund, or by equitable taxation.

We should not, in my judgment, borrow money to pay the interest on the public debt. The disposition and ability of the people to bear the burdens of the hour, and discharge occurring liabilities and demands upon them, is a gratifying evidence both of their patriotism and prosperity. The practice of paying debts, instead of borrowing to pay, should be observed by governments as well as by individuals, and especially should the rule of prompt payment of interest on debt from ordinary resources or taxation never be departed from except in unexpected emergencies. Notwithstanding the heavy burdens of taxation, the people in all the industrial pursuits exhibit a comparative increasing prosperity. It may not be improper to refer, at a time when so much solicitude is felt as to the strength and resources of the loyal States, and the prosperity of the people, to the share which New-York State has in making up the aggregate of these resources.

The contest forced on the people for national existence is severe, yet the magnitude of the means it has developed, and the strength it has shown the loyal States to possess, exceed all our calculations. We may, with just satisfaction, point to the leading facts of our prosperity, when the purpose to be served is to strengthen and encourage the patriotic impulses of the people, and to sustain them in the discharge of duties which often involve great hardships and trials. The sacrifices they are called on to make will not be considered in vain, when the national strength develops itself in such unexpected proportions, and seems to defy the demands of this gigantic war.

The geographical position of our State is such that it has at all times drawn to its ports, and carried over its interior lines of transportation, the greater share of the foreign commerce and of the interior exchanges of the United States. This concentration of trade has increased since the war began, in consequence of the closing of the Southern ports, and the stoppage of trade on the Mississippi, and not only has this tendency been more decided, but, in addition, the volume of all classes of trade, foreign and domestic, has been greatly enlarged, contrary to the predictions of enemies of the Union, and to the surprise of most of its friends, the chief seaport of the country has increased its business both in foreign and domestic commerce more rapidly than at any previous time, and the great lines of transportation have nearly doubled the quantities of produce carried through this State to the seaboard since 1859, and the greater proportion of the increase has been subsequent to 1860, or during the years of actual war.

The public works of the State, now more decidedly than ever before, indicate the wisdom of their founders, and the great railroad lines find their capacities taxed to the utmost with only occasional interference with the canals.

The report of the Auditor shows a falling off in the revenue of the canals for the fiscal year, but this may be the result of the anxiety of the people to reach the markets with their produce in the quickest possible time, while prices are ruling high. Oftentimes their interests will be promoted by paying the higher rates of railroad transit, with the view of seeking a market which to day is buoyant and to-morrow may be depressed. Hence, large quantities of produce have been diverted from the canal to these speedy lines of communication, thus swelling their business, as their annual reports exhibit. It is not doubted, however, that the transit of internal commerce will find its accustomed channel when the circumstances which have operated temporarily to control it, are at an end.

The tonnage of produce going eastward on the Erie canal, derived from the Western States and the Canadas, rose from 1,034,763 tons in 1859 to 2,594,837 in 1862. During the years from 1859 to 1864 inclusive, the two great railroad lines carried eastward the following aggregates of both through and way freight:

Year.	Central Railroad. Tons.	Erie Railroad Tons.
1859	570,997	—
1860	739,258	—
1861	881,028	827,807
1862	1,064,128	972,332
1863	1,044,259	1,088,109
1864	1,557,148	1,332,954

With such conditions attending the very crisis of the great national trial, as regards the activity of trade, and the quantities of staple articles produced in the interior and sent through and out of the State for exchange at its commercial centre, it is reasonable to assume the stability of the large interests confided to our charge within the State, and to place the most implicit reliance on the power of the country to sustain the exhaustion of war.

Turning from this internal movement to the foreign trade conducted at the port of New-York, we find it increasing during this critical period quite as rapidly. The exports more than doubled from 1859 to 1863, and the imports, which were previously greatly concentrated at that port, were fully maintained.

These facts are important and significant, as I before remarked, from their relations to the dangers in which the country is involved. They afford the amplest assurance, also, of the great and permanent value of the public works which are the property of the State, and that they may be relied on as a permanent and productive basis of revenue. The Western producing States are especially benefitted and aided by the public works, and experience has fully shown that the great natural channel of the St. Lawrence River, though open to almost unrestricted use for United States produce shipments outward, withdraws but a small percentage of this Western trade.

The increased business of the State in manufactures and other industrial pursuits has kept pace with the advance before described, but it cannot be made the subject of equally definite statement. The evidences of this manufacturing activity are everywhere abundant. It has caused an increased consumption of many products of the State, and by so much has had a tendency to create the appearance of decline in such products, when, in fact, a substantial increase occurred.

Such are the contrasts which encourage the people under the trials which they have by their patriotic energy controlled to their advantage, when it was asserted that the result would be the ruin of their industry and their commerce.

AGRICULTURE.

Everything which pertains to the cause of agriculture is of the utmost concern to all. The productions of the earth from tillage are the chief resource of our prosperity in times of peace, and upon their abundance the support and effectiveness of our armies is dependent in time of war. It is with great satisfaction, therefore, that I extract from the report of the Corresponding Secretary of the State Agricultural Society the information that the agricultural interest of the State is in a flourishing condition, and that the recruiting of the armies, which affects this interest more, perhaps, than any other, has not seriously diminished its productions, the introduction of labor-saving machinery having, in a great degree, compensated for the lack of men engaged in manual labor.

I am informed that an application will be made to you in behalf of the Agricultural College. This institution has been closed since 1861, for want of means to carry out the design of its foundation. A most generous offer of endowment has been recently made by a distinguished citizen of the State, on condition that the Legislature shall make a grant to it from the income of the public lands. I doubt not you will consider this offer and take such action thereon as the nature and importance of the subject may demand. It is certainly desirable that this institution may be speedily enabled to enter upon its appropriate and valuable sphere of usefulness.

CODIFICATION OF THE LAWS.

The codification of the laws of the State, which was initiated under the State Constitution of 1846, and pursued under various acts of the Legislature since that time, has been in charge of two Boards of Commissioners, who have coöperated in the task. I am informed that all the codes, as prepared by the commissioners, will be ready for examination and adoption during your present session. The Political and Penal Codes will be ready to submit immediately on your assembling, and the Civil Code very soon afterward.

COURT OF APPEALS.

I would also call your attention to the subject of the resolutions for an amendment of the Constitution, so as to create a Court of "Commissioners of Appeals," to aid the present Court of Appeals in disposing of the business which has accumulated in that court. Those resolutions have been passed by two successive Legislatures (see Session Laws of 1864, page 1,347,) and an act providing for their submission to the people, as required by the constitution, was passed by the last Legislature, but for some reason failed to receive the approval of my predecessor. It is true that under section 2, Article XIII of the constitution we may have a convention to revise the constitution in 1867, yet, with the present condition of the business now before that court, I think the commission should be created, as it will be confined in its action (as will be seen by the resolution,) to appeals pending when the amendments shall take effect, and hence will not be continued longer than to perform the unfinished business. I am informed that there is now five years' business, and by 1867, with the present organization alone, there would be seventy or eighty years' business in arrear upon the calendar of the Court. This delay is not attributable to any want of industry in the judges, as they have done all which men could do to dispose of the cases. It is owing, undoubtedly, to an insufficient judicial force. Long delays in the decision of legal controversies (especially commercial questions, which constitute a large portion of the business of the Court,) is not only annoying and injurious to the parties, but a reproach to free government. I renew the recommendation of my predecessor, for the passage of a law at the earliest day, submitting the above-mentioned resolutions to the people.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

I can do no more in this message than merely call your attention to the able report of the Metropolitan Board of Police of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, which is herewith submitted. It makes startling developments of the increase of crime, and the jeopardy of life and property in those great cities, and suggests much radical and amendatory legislation, to the end that justice and order may be more effectually promoted.

CENTRAL PARK.

The Central Park, in the City of New York, is approaching completion. Its management has been fortunate enough to secure the cordial support of the people of the city, and the results already developed have been such as justly to commend it to the regard of citizens of all parts of the State. The beauties it displays, which are to be increased, indicate for it a marked influence upon the health and pleasure of the people of the city, and that it will be widely useful to the whole country for example and instruction in all the arts that are so well illustrated in its progress.

IMMIGRATION.

The number of alien emigrants who arrived at the port of New-York during the year, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, was 182,766, showing an increase over the year 1863 of more than 25,000, and being as large a number as for any year since 1854. The fund under the control of the Commissioners of Emigration is created by a per capita tax of two dollars for each alien, and while during the year there was a great advance in the cost of all supplies required for the support of the emigrant institutions on Ward's Island over the preceding years, yet the economy with which the affairs of the board is administered, as well as the increased arrival of emigrants, has enabled the Commissioners to carry into effect a long cherished design in the erection of a series of new and improved hospital buildings. The cost of these buildings, which it is said will be ready for occupation in the Spring, will be about $300,000. For further information I refer you to the annual report of the board.

STATE PRISONS.

The Inspectors of State Prisons report that there has been a constant decrease in the number of inmates of these institutions. There were remaining on the 30th of September, 1864, in all the State prisons, including the female prison at Sing Sing, and the asylum for insane convicts at Auburn, 1,802 convicts, of whom 158 were females. There is an increase in female convicts, and the Inspectors state that the female prison has an excess of inmates, and recommend that the Legislature provide for the confinement of female convicts from the western part of the State, in some institution in that section. The cash receipts at all the prisons during the past year compares favorably with the previous fiscal year.

Amount received into the Treasury from Sing Sing	$116,826 91
Amount received into the Treasury from Auburn	119,350 65
Amount received into the Treasury from Clinton	43,074 50
Total	$279,952 06
The expenses during the same period have been:	
At Sing Sing	$186,951 31
At Auburn	104,635 45
At Clinton	80,332 78
Total	$371,909 54

The high prices prevailing for all materials and supplies have caused the expenditures to be relatively larger than usual.

The Inspectors, in their annual report, discuss the question of discipline, labor, expenditure and other topics of interest, in connection with the prisons.

In regard to the Clinton Prison, they report that they have found it difficult to secure favorable contracts for the labor, and submit to the Legislature the question as to what shall be done with the prison, the convicts and the labor, in the event of there being no demand for work of this character at that place. The annual inventory shows the value of the property owned by the State at this prison to be $454,871; of which a large per cent. is in machinery. It is desirable to make this property productive, and, if practicable, to meet the expectations of Northern New-York, by continuing to maintain the prison there. To meet the case, the Inspectors suggest that an immediate appropriation be made for procuring a stock of materials, to the end that the convicts may be kept profitably employed. As directly affecting the financial management of the prisons, however, and the general policy of the State with regard to them, I submit this, together with other important questions relating to the finances and discipline of the penal institutions of the State, to your early attention.

The Prison Association of New-York, which is not only authorized, but required, by its charter, to visit, inspect and examine all the prisons in the State, and annually to report their condition to the Legislature, has, during the past year, pursued its appropriate work with extraordinary diligence. Special attention has been given to the county jails, and inquiry has been made into the general administration of penal justice, the sources of crime, and the relations of insanity to what would be criminal action in persons of sound mind, and results both interesting and instructive have been reached through their investigations.

The report of the association to be submitted to the Legislature, will present facts and suggestions touching the condition of our prisons, the working of our prison system, the methods and measure of the reforms needed therein, and the proper treatment of the criminal insane.

All these matters relating to prisons, prison discipline and reform, are worthy of your careful consideration.

CENSUS.

The Constitution of the State requires that a census shall be taken during the present year, and the Secretary of State will, at an early day, submit for your action his views of the changes necessary to be made in the existing law, to adapt it to the present condition of affairs. The results of the coming census will be awaited with interest, and it is belived the population of the State will be shown to have largely increased since the last enumeration. I think I am warranted in assuming this by the votes cast at the late election, as compared with previous years. Thus, in 1860, the whole number of votes was 675,156, while in 1864 the number was 730,712, with many soldiers and sailors absent from the State under circumstances precluding their exercise of the elective franchise. Estimating this number so absent at 20,000, the calculated excess of population in 1864 over 1860 is 427,000, an increase of over ten per cent. on the total of 1860, and it will be seen that the population of the State, calculated on the ratio of the increased vote, attains to 4,307,616, at the close of the year 1864.

EDUCATION.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction shows our schools to have been, during the year, in a prosperous condition. Notwithstanding the extraordinary demands occasioned by the war, upon the attention and resources of our people, it is apparent that there is no diminution in the interest manifested in the progress of public education, or in the fidelity of school officers in the discharge of their duties.

The following brief summary is gleaned from the records of the department, and from the Commissioner's report:

Receipts.

From Common School and United States Deposit funds	$320,000 00
Avails of the ¾ mill tax	1,090,841 11
Voluntary taxation in the school district	2,668,079 29
Rate bills	429,892 52
Gospel and school lots	18,412 57
From other sources	56,031 99
Total	$4,583,257 48

Expenditures.

For supervision (rural districts)	$56,000 00
For teachers wages	3,093,460 46
For libraries	26,890 51
For apparatus	137,613 49
For building and repairs	647,301 23
For colored schools	30,468 33
Miscellaneous	614,036 64
Total	$4,605,770,66
Number of children in the State between the ages of five and twenty-one years	1,307,822
Number of children who have attended school at any time during the year	881,144
Teachers employed at the same time for six months or more	15,801
Whole number of male teachers	5,707
Whole number of female teachers	21,754
Total number of school districts	11,459
Total number of school houses	11,457
Whole number of months' school	82,727
Number of months' school taught by qualified teachers	83,389
Average number of months' school	7¾
Number of volumes in district libraries	1,111,438
Number of pupils attending the Normal School during the year	290
Number of teachers instructed in Teachers' Institutes	7,349
Classes in academies	1,683
The amount of money to be apportioned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the support of the common schools for the current fiscal year, is	$1,445,749 90

The consolidated act in regard to public instruction, passed last May, is regarded favorably, and the mode therein provided for the apportionment of the public moneys, is causing a large increase in the number of pupils at the schools, and in the daily average attendance. To give full force and effect to that act, and to increase parental solicitude for the proper instruction of the young, the propriety of making more ample provision for an annual supply of thoroughly qualified teachers is suggested. Creditable provision for the purpose has already been made in the Normal School, teachers' classes in the academies, teachers' institutes, and the Oswego Training School for primary teachers; but these, as now supported, are manifestly inadequate to supply so great a demand.

I desire to repeat the suggestion made by my predecessors, urging upon the public the duty of a proper recognition of the important services of the teachers, on whose intelligence and fidelity the welfare of the children in such great measures depends.

The higher institutions of learning are in a condition of continued prosperity. The report of the Regents of the University shows an increased attendance, both in the colleges and academies of the States, over that of the previous year. When we consider the number of young men who abandoned their studies at the call of the Government, and the great drain on the labor of the country, the result is most gratifying. The means of education were never more earnestly sought, or more liberally provided.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

I desire to call your attention to the importance of guarding and protecting the elective franchise by such laws and regulations for its proper exercise as will insure its purity and vigor. The Constitution gives to every American citizen, of proper age and qualifications, the right to free suffrage, and makes it the duty of the Legislature to pass such laws as may be necessary to ascertain, by "proper proofs," the persons entitled to enjoy it. The cardinal principle enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, that "all true Governments derive their power from the consent of the governed," can best be guaranteed and perpetuated by the healthful exercise of this most sacred privilege. While it is of the utmost importance that all who have a Constitutional right to exercise the elective franchise should have every facility for so doing, it is of equal consequence that those who have not this right, be debarred therefrom, and that frauds and abuses of all kinds should be detected and punished. The present law for the registration of voters has, no doubt, been of great utility in protecting the purity of the ballot box, but still I am persuaded it falls short of accomplishing the entire object for which it was framed. Coming, as you do, from all parts of the State, and each knowing the practices and abuses of his particular locality, the proper remedies will suggest themselves to your minds, and you will be able to adopt such measures as I hope will tend to do away with the existing evils, of which so great complaint has been made.

Before leaving this subject, I would call your attention to the act of last session, whereby citizens absent from the State in the military and naval service, were authorized to participate in our election.

The object of this law meets my hearty approval. If there is one class of men in the country more than another whose right to the elective franchise should be protected, and to whom the greatest facilities in its exercise should be secured, it is that portion who exchanged the duties of home for the camp and the battle-field, and who are separated from the associations and interests so intimately and affectionately blended with the former, while watching over and guarding the public liberty and our individual safety in the hour of peril. While the purpose of the law referred to was undoubtedly to secure this high and just privilege to the persons in question, I am convinced that, in its practical operation, it is liable to great abuses. I recommend the subject to your most earnest attention, with entire confidence that your good judgments will suggest such amendments to the existing statute as shall put it beyond the power of evil-disposed persons to perpetrate fraud under it.

MILITARY.

During the past year, according to the Adjutant-General's Report, the State of New-York has sent 161,614 men into the field, and from the 15th of April, 1861, to the 1st of December, 1864, as appears from data supplied by my predecessor, the State furnished 437,701 men to the Government, including the credits under the draft of 1863; of this number, 409,426 entered the army and 28,275 the navy. I suppose, however, that the number of men reported as above to have been sent into the field includes the militia, who were called out for a brief period of service.

Quotas of 1864.

There were three calls for volunteers, by the President, in 1864. The quotas under those of February and March were filled before the first of July, and on that day there stood to the credit of the State an excess of 5,251 men, to apply on the subsequent call. The quota under that of July has also been filled, as is shown by the following general summary:

Quota under call of February 1, 1864		81,993
Quota under call of March 14, 1864		32,794
Quota under call of July 18, 1864		89,318
Total quota of the State for 1864		204,105
To meet these are:		
I. The excess of credits over all calls prior to 1864, as appears by the account current between the United States and the State of New-York, on Dec. 31, 1863	51,420	
II. Men sent into the field in 1864	128,161	
III. Naval enlistments prior to Feb 24, 1864	28,275	
IV. Deductions on quotas on corrections of enrollment, say	1,550	—209,406
Leaving excess on credits, Dec. 1, 1864		5,301

The naval enlistments included above are of those who entered the sea service between April 15, 1861, and Feb. 24, 1864, but who were not previously credited on the quotas of the State, nor of localities.

I desire to say, in this connection, that I deem it of the utmost importance to the efficiency and good discipline of military bodies, that the commanding officers should be men of moral character and the best military attainments. The appointment of all commanding officers, up to and including the rank of colonel, devolves upon the Governor. In all cases where promotions become necessary, I shall make it a rule to appoint according to previous rank and meritorious services in the field.

Military Statistics.

The Bureau of Military Statistics, under the supervision of its able chief, has continued to prosecute its inquiries during the past year with success. Its collections already embrace invaluable records and memorials, and while each day adds to their interest, so do its collections increase in extent and in practical usefulness. Connected with the Bureau is a fireproof repository for returned battle-flags, trophies and other evidences of the valor of New-York's heroic sons in the present war.

Bounties and Recruiting.

The matter of maintaining the armies of the Union in a condition for successful military operations has been and still continues to be of the gravest moment to the country, and has called upon the people to exercise a spirit of sacrifice and patriotism unequaled at any former period. There has already come upon us a further call for 300,000 men, and it is but reasonable to expect that, should the war continue, there will, from time to time, be further calls for troops, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of terms of service and from other causes. The experience of the past year in procuring men, and the operation of the system of raising bounties, suggest matters for careful consideration. Under the present laws town and sub-districts are authorized to raise bounties, without any limit as to the amount, for the purpose of filling a quota under an actual call but cannot raise them with a view to obtaining volunteers to apply on future calls which may be made. The operation of this law is such that during the interval between the filling of one quota and the call of another, no effort is put forth and no men are enlisted. The result is that large numbers of men have to be raised in a very limited time, and, under the excitement and competition, localities are constantly overbidding each other, while the men who intend to volunteer hold back until this competition shall have realized for them the highest possible offers. The bounties thus actually paid to volunteers are very unequal and are often the cause of dissatisfaction among the recruits after they have entered the service. In view of these facts, I would respectfully submit whether it would not be well to so amend the law as to fix the maximum amount which each locality could raise by legal taxation, and enable them to raise and pay these bounties with a view to future contingencies.

RECRUITS FOR TWO YEARS REGIMENTS.

Some, perhaps most, of the recruits for the two years regiments of this State enlisted under the belief that they would be released at the expiration of the term of the regiment. In many instances recruiting officers so assured them. But, as is well known, instead of being permitted to leave the service with the regiments in which they first entered, they were held to the terms of their muster, or for the full period of three years. There are yet a few of this class in the field, and without referring to its legal aspect, I recommend that a suitable presentation of the case be made by you to the General Government, to the end that, so far as practicable, any substantial cause of complaint in this regard be removed. These two years regiments were raised under the direct authority of the Legislature, and were specially accepted by the President, and I conceive that a rule which properly applies to recruits in other regiments may except these from its operation.

NATIONAL GUARD.

The report of the Adjutant-General, with reference to the National Guard, shows, at the last inspection, the following:

Total force	45,910
Divided into regiments	108
Battalions	2
Batteries	5
New organizations formed during the year:	
Regiments	23
Battalions	2
Battries	3
Companies created	235

The number of commissions issued to the officers of the National Guard, as reported to me, is 1,865. Five thousand uniforms have been issued through the Quartermaster General's Office.

The biennal enrollment of the militia, as far as completed, shows 304,308 men.

It is apprehended that many of the organizations of the National Guard are very incomplete, and of little available efficiency. I shall institute an immediate investigation of its condition, and if anything is necessary to complete or create a more perfect system, I shall make it the subject of future communication.

There is no right of the citizens more sacred than that of bearing arms, and no duty more imperative upon freemen than that of being prepared at all times to resist aggression. A constant preparation for war is a great conservator of peace. The Federal Government has justly enough assumed to itself the right of raising troops to put down this rebellion. Experience shows, however, that the consequences of war are not confined to the struggle of grand armies on historic battlefields. War engenders a spirit of mob violence, lawlessness and disregard of life. A complete military organization enlists at once every able-bodied loyal citizen on the side of order, and creates a constabulary force of such strength as to discourage outbreaks against the peace of the community, and capable of detailing summary punishment when they appear; it renews to the citizen on each review day the grand traditions of the race, gives rise to more exalted feelings of personal responsibility to the Government, and cultivates in the minds of the whole people chivalrous sentiments of national honor, such as ever characterize those who are made familiar with the thought of facing death in defence of their rights.

On our northern frontier a band of desperadoes have recently been, and it is feared are still organized within the jurisdiction of a professedly friendly Government, threatening raids, guerrilla attacks and robbery upon our peaceful citizens. We can scarcely expect the Federal Government to maintain, on this extended frontier line of 500 miles, a cordon of bayonets to protect us from vagrants who threaten us. But the commonest instincts of self defence, and the dignity of the State, demand that we should be at all times prepared to defend ourselves.

The importance of a thoroughly organized State militia, in maintaining, the nicely-adjusted distribution of power between the State and Federal Governments, so necessary to the well-being of our peculiar institutions, is not unworthy of consideration. This distribution, so satisfactory in times of peace, has, in some degree, been disturbed by the accessions of authority and influence to the latter, growing out of the needs and operations of this war. I am not disposed to question either the constitutionality or expediency of the action of the Federal Government, in the pressing emergencies of the rebellion. But it may be questioned not only how far the feeble character of the military organizations of the Northern States compelled the national authorities to resort to the present method of raising forces,

Continued from Fifth Page.

SEIZURE OF THE FLORIDA.

Official Correspondence Concerning the Capture—The Demands of Brazil—Reply of Mr. Seward—Official Papers.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. WEBB.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1864.

To James Watson Webb, Esq., &c., &c., &c., Brazil:

SIR: In the year 1862 and 1863 remonstrances were addressed by us to the Government of Brazil against the policy, different as it was from that of all other American States, in regard to the furnishing of shelter and a haven to pirates, who were engaged in depredating upon the peaceful commerce of the United States. The correspondence came to a close without having produced any satisfactory result, and not without leaving a painful presentiment that a continuance of measures so injurious to the United States would sooner or later affect the harmonious relations heretofore existing between the two countries.

We have just now heard of the capture of the *Florida* by the *Wachusett* at Bahia, and of the consequent hostilities adopted by the Brazilian forces in that port, but we have no particular information of the circumstances which preceded the collision, and our information concerning the transaction itself is incomplete. At the same time, we are absolutely without knowledge of any correspondence that it may have elicited between yourself and the Brazilian authorities.

In this stage of the matter, the President thinks it proper that you should inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs that we are not indisposed to examine the subject upon its merits carefully, and to consider whatever questions may arise out of it, in a becoming and friendly spirit, if that spirit shall be adopted by his Imperial Majesty's Government.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

MR. BARBOZA TO MR. SEWARD.

[Translation.]

IMPERIAL LEGATION OF BRAZIL, WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1864.

The undersigned, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, has just received orders from his Government, to address himself without delay, to that of the United States of North America about an act of the most transcendent gravity done on the morning of the 7th day of October last, in the port of the capital of the province of Bahia, by the war steamer *Wachusett*, belonging to the navy of the Union, an act which involves a manifest violation of the territorial jurisdiction of the Empire, and an offense to its honor and sovereignty.

On the fourth day of the month referred to, there entered that port, where already had been lying for some days the *Wachusett*, the Confederate steamer *Florida*, for the purpose, declared by her commander to the President of the Province, to supply herself with alimentary provisions and coal, and to repair some tubes of her machinery.

The President, proceeding in accordance with the policy of neutrality which the empire resolved to adopt on the question in which unfortunately these States are involved, and in conformity with the instructions in this respect issued by the Imperial Government on the 23d June of the year last past, assented to the application of the commander of the *Florida*, and fixed the term of forty-eight hours for taking in supplies, and fixing, in dependence on the final examination by the engineer of the arsenal, the determination of the residue of the time, which, peradventure, should be decided indispensable for the completion of the repairs.

The same authority at once took, with the greatest impartiality, all the measures necessary to avoid any conflict between the two hostile steamers.

The *Florida* was placed under cover of the batteries of the Brazilian corvette *D. Januaria*, on the inshore side, at the request of her commander, who, reposing on the faith with which, without doubt, the chief authority of the Province could not fail to inspire him, considered himself sheltered from any attack of his adversary, and in his confidence not only stayed a night on shore, but gave liberty to a great part of the crew of his vessel.

It behooves me to say that as soon as the Confederate steamer entered the port at Bahia, the American Consul, WILSON, addressed to the President a dispatch claiming that the *Florida* should not be admitted to free pratique, and that, on the contrary, she should be detained, alleging for this that the vessel had, in concert with the *Alabama*, violated the neutrality of the empire by making captures, in 1863, near the Island of Fernando de Noronha.

Such exaggerated pretensions, founded on facts not proven, which had already been the subject of discussion between the Imperial Government and the legation of the United States, could not be even listened to.

If the President should have refused the hospitality solicited by the commander of the *Florida*, he would have infringed, not only the duties of neutrality of the empire, but also those of humanity, considering that steamer, coming from Teneriffe, had been sixty-one days at sea, was unprovided with food, and with machinery in the worst condition.

Afterward, the President having stated to the same Consul that he hoped, from his honor and loyalty to a friendly nation, that he would settle with the Commander of the *Wachusett*, that he should respect the neutrality and sovereignty of the Empire, he was answered affirmatively, the Consul pledging his word of honor. Things were in this condition, the term of forty-eight hours being to expire at 1 o'clock of the afternoon of the 7th, when about dawn of that day the Commander of the *Wachusett*, suddenly leaving his anchorage, passed through the Brazilian vessels of war and approached the *Florida*. On passing across the bows of the Brazilian corvette *D. Januaria*, he was hailed from on board that he must anchor, but as he did not attend to this intimation, and continued to approach the *Florida*, at the same time firing a gun and some musketry, the Commander of the naval division of the Empire, stationed in these waters, sent an officer on board the *Wachusett* and inform her Commander that the ships of the division and the forts would open fire upon her if she should attack the *Florida*.

The Brazilian officer was not allowed to make fast to the *Wachusett*, but the officer of the deck hailed him, saying in reply that he accepted the intimation given, that he would do nothing more, and that he was going to return to his anchorage. The commander of the Brazilian division then thought proper to ratify his intimation by firing a gun, upon which a complete silence followed between the two ships, *Wachusett* and *Florida*.

At the time this was passing on, the corvette *D. Januaria*, on board which the commander of division has hoisted his flag, lay head to flood, the steamer *Florida* anchored B. Bo side of her, and quite close to the shore, and between her and the corvette the *Wachusett* stopped her wheels.

The commander of division then observing, notwithstanding the darkness of the night, that the *Wachusett*, from the position in which she was, kept moving onward and was passing ahead of the corvette, in a course E. B., became convinced that, in fact, she was steering for her anchorage, thus complying with the promise made.

But a few moments afterward, perceiving that the *Florida* was in motion, the commander discovered that the *Wachusett* was taking her off in tow by means of a long cable.

Surprised at such an extraordinary attempt, the commander immediately set about stopping this, and resisting, at the same time, as behooved him, the offence thus done to the dignity and sovereignty of the Empire. But, availing himself of the darkness of the night, and of other circumstances, the commander of the *Wachusett* succeeded in carrying his prize over the bar, and escaping the just punishment he deserved. The consul, WILSON, preferred to abandon his post, withdrawing on board the *Wachusett*.

The Government of his Majesty, as soon as it had official information of the event, addressed to the Legation of the United States at Rio Janeiro, a note, in which, giving a succinct exposition of the fact, it declared it had no hesitation in believing it would hasten to give to it all proper assurances that the Government of the Union would attend to the just reclamation of the empire as promptly and fully as the gravity of the case demanded.

In correspondence with this expectative note the worthy representative of the United States was prompt in sending his reply, in which he declares he is convinced that his Government will give to that of the Empire the reparation which is due to it.

Such are the facts to which the undersigned has received orders to call the attention of Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States.

The principles of international law which regulate this matter, and in respect of which there is not the least divergency among the most distinguished publicists, are common and known to all. The undersigned would fail to recognize the high intelligence of Hon. Mr. Seward, if, perchance, he should enter, in this respect, into fuller developments.

He limits himself, then, only to recall a memorable example, in which these principles, invariably sustained by the United States, had entire application. In 1793, the great WASHINGTON then being President of the United States, and the illustrious JEFFERSON Secretary of State, the French frigate *L'Embuscade*, captured the English ship *Grange* in Delaware Bay, thus violating the neutrality and the territorial sovereignty of the United States.

American Government remonstrated energetically against this violation, and required from the Government of the French republic not only the immediate delivery of the captured vessel, but also the complete liberation of all the persons on board. This reclimation was promptly satisfied. Much more grave, certainly, is the occurrence in the port of the province of Bahia, which makes the subject of the present note. By the special circumstances which preceded and attended it, this act has no parallel in the annals of modern maratime war.

The command of the *Wachusett* not only gravely offended the territorial immunities of the empire, passing beyond the laws of war by attacking treacherously, during the night, a defenceless ship, whose crew, much reduced, because more than sixty men were on shore with the commander and several officers, reposing unweary beneath the shadow of the protection which the neutrality of the Empire guaranteed to them; and so open was the violation, so manifest the offense, that the enlightened American press was almost unanimous in condemnation of the inexcusable proceedings of Commodore COLLINS.

On this occasion, remembering the United States, whose antecedents are well known and noted in history, by the energetic defence of and respect for neutral rights of these unshaken principles, the undersigned cannot consider the event which occurred at Bahia otherwise than as the individual act of the Commander of the *Wachusett*, not authorized or approved by his Government, and that it will consequently give to the Government of His Majesty the Emperor the explanations and reparation which, in conformity with international laws, are due to a Power which maintains friendly and pacific relations with the United States.

The just reclamation of the Imperial Government being thus presented, the undersigned awaits the reply of Hon. Mr. SEWARD, and fully confiding in his exalted wisdom and in the justice of the Government of the United States, he has not even for a moment doubted but that it will be as satisfactory as the incontestible right which aids the empire, and the vast gravity of the offence which was done to it may require.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity of having the honor to reiterate to the Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD the protestation of his most distinguished consideration.

IGNACIO DE ALVELLAR BARBOZA DA SILVA.

His Excellency the Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. BARBOZA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, which sets forth the sentiments of the Imperial Government of Brazil concerning the capture of the *Florida* by the United States war steamer *Wachusett*, in the port of Bahia.

You will, of course, explain to your Government, that owning to an understanding between you and myself, your note, although it bears the date of the 12th of December, was not submitted to me until the 21st inst.

Jealousy of foreign intervention in every form, and absolute non-intervention in the domestic affairs of foreign nations, are cardinal principles in the policy of the United States. You have, therefore, justly expected that the President would disavow and regret the proceedings at Bahia. He will suspend Capt. COLLINS, and direct him to appear before a court-martial. The Consul at Bahia admits that he advised and incited the Captain, and was active in the proceedings. He will, therefore, be dismissed. The flag of Brazil will receive from the United States navy the honor customary in the intercourse of friendly maritime Powers.

It is, however, not to be understood that this Government admits or gives credit to the charges of falsehood, treachery and deception which you have brought against the Captain and the Consul. These charges are denied on the authority of the officers accused.

You will also be pleased to understand that the answer now given to your representation, rests exclusively upon the ground that the capture of the *Florida* was an unauthorized, unlawful and indefensible exercise of the naval force of the United States, within a foreign country, in defiance of its established and duly recognized Government.

The Government disallows your assumption that the insurgents of this country are a lawful naval belligerent, and, on the contrary, it maintains that the ascription of that character by the Government of Brazil to insurgent citizens of the United States, who have hitherto been, and who still are, destitute of naval forces, ports and courts, is an act of intervention, in derogation of the law of nations, and unfriendly and wrongful, as it is manifestly injurious, to the United States.

So, also, the Government disallows your assumption that the *Florida* belonged to the aforementioned insurgents, and maintains, on the contrary, that that vessel, like the *Alabama*, was a pirate, belonging to no nation or lawful belligerent, and, therefore, that the harboring and supplying of these piratical ships and their crews in Brazilian ports were wrongs and injuries for which Brazil justly owes reparation to the United States, as ample as the reparation which she now receives from them. They hope and confidently expect this reciprocity in good time, to restore the harmony and friendship which are so essential to the welfare and safety of the two countries.

In the positions which I have thus assumed the Imperial Government will recognize an adherance to rights which have been constantly assumed, and an enduring sense of injuries which have been the subject of earnest remonstrance by the United States during the last three years. The Government of Brazil is again informed that these positions of this Government are no longer deemed open to argument.

It does not, however, belong to the Captains of ships of war of the United States or to the Commanders of their armies, or to their Consuls residing in foreign ports, acting without authority of Congress, and without even Executive direction, and choosing their own time, manner and occasion, to assert the rights and redress the wrongs of the country. This power can be lawfully exercised only by the Government of the United States.

As a member of the family of nations, the United States prefers order, not anarchy, as they always prefer lawful proceedings to aggressive violence or retaliation. The United States are happy in being able to believe that Brazil entertains the same sentiments.

The authorities at Bahia are understood to have successfully employed force to overcome the *Wachusett* and rescue the *Florida*, and to have continued the chase of the offender beyond the waters of Brazil, out upon the high seas. Thus, in the affair at Bahia, subordinate agents, without the knowledge of their respective Governments, mutually inaugurated an unauthorized, irregular and unlawful war. In desisting from the war on her part, and in appealing to this Government for redress, Brazil rightly appreciated the character of the United States, and set an example worthy of emulation.

The disposition of the captured crew of the *Florida* is determined upon the principles which I have laid down. Although the crew are enemies of the United States, and, as they contend, enemies of the human race, yet the offenders were, nevertheless, unlawfully brought into the custody of this Government, and, therefore, they could not lawfully be subjected here to the punishment they have deserved. Nor could they, being enemies, be allowed to enjoy the protection of the United States. They will, therefore, be set at liberty to seek a refuge wheresoever they may find it, with the hazard of recapture when beyond the jurisdiction of this Government.

The *Florida* was brought into American waters, and was anchored under naval surveillance and protection at Hampton Roads. While awaiting the representation of the Brazilian Government, on the 28th of November, she sunk, owing to a leak which could not be seasonably stopped. The leak was at first represented to have been caused, or at least increased, by a collision with a war transport. Orders were immediately given to ascertain the manner and circumstances of the occurrence. It seemed to affect the army and the navy. A naval court of inquiry, and also a military court of inquiry, were charged with the investigation.

The naval court has submitted its report, and a copy thereof is herewith communicated. The military court is yet engaged. So soon as its labors shall have ended, the result will be made known to your Government. In the meantime, it is assumed that the loss of the *Florida* was a consequence of some unforeseen accident, which cast no responsibility upon the United States.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor IGNACIO DE AVELLAR BARBOSA DA SILVA, &c.

THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

The Board of Aldermen for 1865 convened at the City Hall at 12 o'clock M., Monday.

On motion, Alderman FARLEY was elected President *pro tem*

Mr. KELLY moved that the Board proceed to elect a President by ballot.

Mr. STIWELL moved to amend, by declaring Mr. JONES President of the Board, by acclamation. The amendment prevailed. Mr. JONES took the chair, thanking the board for the honor they had done him, in electing him to preside over their deliberations, and called attention to the financial condition of the city, for which, he said, the Common Council was only partially responsible. A committee from the Board of Councilmen were announced, who informed the President that the board had organized, and were ready to receive any communication that the Board of Aldermen might have to make.

On motion, DAVID T. VALENTINE was elected Clerk of the board; HENRY L. WRIGHT Sergeant-at-Arms, and WM. WATSON Assistant.

Committees were appointed to wait upon the Mayor and the Councilmen, and inform them of the organization of the board.

The Mayor shortly afterward communicated to the Board his pleasure at their having so easily and readily organized, and expressed his wishes for their happiness.

The board then adjourned to Monday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The board convened at 12 o'clock, P. M., on Monday. The newly-elected members took their seats. Upon the calling of the roll all the members responded.

Mr. STACOM moved that Mr. RUSSELL be the temporary chairman. Carried.

Mr. HAGHEY submitted a resolution that JAMES HAVEN, Esq., be the President of the Board for the present year. Carried.

On motion, JAMES M. SWEENEY was reelected Clerk of the Board.

Mr. LENT moved that a committee of two be appointed to conduct the President to his seat. Carried, and Messrs. LENT and JOYCE were appointed such committee. Having conducted the President to his seat with the usual formalities, the committee retired. The President then returned his thanks for the high honor conferred upon him, and expressed his determination to exercise the duties of his office with impartiality.

Mr. LENT moved that a committee be appointed to wait upon the Mayor and announce that the board was adjourned and ready to receive any message he might desire to communicate. The President appointed Messrs. LENT, HAGHEY and O'CALLAGHAN such committee. A committee was then appointed to wait upon the Board of Aldermen, and inform that body that this board were organized and ready to receive any papers they might desire to have acted upon.

The committee appointed to wait upon the Mayor returned, and said that His Honor would communicate with the board in a few moments.

The Mayor immediately afterward sent in a short communication, congratulating the members upon their organization.

The rules of 1864 were then ordered to be the rules for 1865.

A committee from the Board of Aldermen here appeared, and informed the board that that board was organized and ready to receive any communications they might desire to send them.

The board then adjourned to Monday next, at 11 o'clock P. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 3, 1865.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81..C.	30	Erie Railway	86
ex-int	110	100 do	b60 86
1,500 U. S. 6s 5-20s C.	106¾	150 do	b60 86⅛
20,000 do ...new iss.	106¾	350 do	b30 86
$6,000 U.S.6s,10-40s,C.	101⅞	200 do	s30 86⅜
5,000 U.S.6s, 1yr. Cer.	97	300 do	86⅜
11,000 Ill. Cen. Bs, '77.		600 do	86⅜
ex-int	100	600 do	86⅝
10,000 C. & M. Cer	33¾	400 do	86⅝
10,000 do	s30 33¾	600 do	s30 86⅝
40,000 do	33¾	1000 do	s30 86⅜
5,000 do	34	400 do	s3 86⅝
7,000 Erie 3d M	110¾	200 Hudson R. R	118
8,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	104	600 do	114½
2,000 Mich. Cen. 6's,		100 do	b30 114¾
New Loan	120	100 do	114¾
1,000 A. & T. H 2d M.		200 Reading R	115¾
Preferred	85	300 do	116
500 Alt. & T. H 1s.	78	10 Chi. Bur. & Q. R	117½
5,000 Mar. 1st M. B.	71¾	30 do	118
1,000 do	71	20 Mich. Cen. R	117
1,000 do	70¾	100 M. S. & N. I	71¾
7,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	97	100 do	71¾
50 B'k of Commerce	120	300 do	s10 71¾
300 Canton Co	35¾	300 do	71
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co	215	600 do	70¾
200 Amer. Coal Co	84	100 do	b30 71
200 Quick. Min. Co	100	100 Ill. Cen. R	126
125 Cum. Coal Pr	44¾	100 Ola. & Pitts	b30 99
300 do	s30 47	200 do	98¾
300 do	c 46¾	400 do	98¾
200 do	46¾	100 Chi. & N. W	39¾
200 Mariposa M. C	19¾	300 do	b30 39¾
400 do	20	300 do	39¾
200 Ashburton Coal	17	200 do	b10 39¾
50 N. Y. Cen	115	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr	70¾
100 do	s30 114¾	100 do	b15 70¾
100 do	b30 115¾	100 do	b15 70¾
40 do	116	200 do	b10 70¾
100 do	115	100 Chi. & R. I. R	104¾
100 do	b10 118	100 do	104¾
100 P., Ft. W. & C.	b30	100 do	104¾
ex-div	102	100 do	b30 105
100 do	101¾	200 do	s30 104¾
400 do	101¾	100 do	s10 104¾
100 do	101¾	100 Mil. & Pr. Du C	49¾
200 do	101¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81. C.		50 Hudson Riv. R	114
Ex. int	110¾	300 do	114¾
10,000 do	110¾	500 do	b30 114¾
40,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.		50 Reading R	s5 117
New issue	108¾	200 do	116¾
10,000 do...new iss.	108¾	100 Mich. Cen. R	117¾
40,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s. C	101¾	100 do	b30 118
35,000 do	102	100 M. S. & N. I	72
500 do	102	100 do	72¾
50,000 U. S. 6s, '81. R.	111¾	200 Ill. Cen. R	126¾
10,000 C. & M. Cer	33¾	200 Cleve. & Pitts	99¾
600 Canton Co	35¾	2300 do	99¾
100 Cum Coal Pref.	b10 46¾	50 Chi. & N. W	40
500 Mar. M. Co	17	200 do	39¾
500 N. Y. Cen	117	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr	70¾
100 Quick. Min. Co	99	500 do	b10 70¾
100 do	98¾	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	b30 105
100 do	97¾	100 do	104¾
200 do	97	100 P., Ft. W. & C	b10
100 Erie Railway	85¾	ex div	101¾
300 do	b10 85¾	100 do	101¾
900 do	85¾	100 do	102
50 Erie R. Pref	100¾	100 do	b10 102
100 do	100		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

300 Erie R	c 85¾	400 Olev. & Pitts	99
500 do	s5 85¾	400 Chic. & R. I	c 104¾
200 do	c 85¾	200 do	104¾
200 do	s2 85¾	100 C. & N. W. Pr	b5 70¾
500 do	s3 85¾	200 do	70¾
50 do	85¾	200 do	c 70¾
900 do	s2 85¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C	101¾
100 Hud. Riv. R	114¾	100 Canton Co	b10 35¾
1000 do	b3 114¾	100 Mar. Min. Co	19
200 do	s3 114¾	100 do	s3 19
200 do	c 114¾	300 do	19¾
100 do	b10 114¾		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R	s10 118	100 Hudson R. R	b10 114¾
100 do	s3 119	1200 do	s10 114¾
100 do	119	300 do	114¾
100 Erie R	85¾	200 do	b10 115
200 do	86	900 Reading R.	x-d.b15 118
100 do	86¼	500 M. S. & N. I	73
200 do	s3 86¾	200 do	b3 73
200 do	86¾	100 Ill. Cen. R	127¼
100 do	s3 86¾	300 Cleve. & Pitts	b3 101
300 do	86¾	200 do	100¼
400 do	s3 86¾	400 Ch. & R. I. R	105¾
500 do	86¾	200 C. & N. W. Pr	72
200 do	s3 86¾	100 do	b5 72¾
400 do	b10 86¾	100 Cum. Coal Co	46¾
300 Chic. & N. W. R	40	100 do	c 46¾
100 do	s3 40	500 Quick. M. Co	97
100 do	b10 40¼	100 do	96¾

TUESDAY, Jan. 3—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 31, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 24, 1864:

Decrease in Loans	$4,067,124
Decrease in Specie	633 779
Decrease in Circulation	99 514
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	6,363,838

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan. 2, 1863.	Dec. 31, 1864.	Dec. 24, 1864.
Capital	$69,722,508	$69,186,762	$69,186,762
Loans	174,714,408	199,444,969	203,512,093
Specie	25,161,935	19,966,662	20,600 441
Circulation	6,103,381	3,283,532	3 383 346
Gross Deposits	199,877 416	241,649,921	252,695 265
Exchanges	60.125,558	94,207,850	98,889 351
Undrawn	139.751,858	147 442,071	153,805,909
In Sub-Treas'ry	38,096,572	20,712,123	19,861,443

The Associated Bank return at the close of the Old Year, shows a large decrease from the previous Saturday in the lines of Loans and Deposits. The specie average is also down about six hundred thousand dollars. The aggregate stock of specie, however, in the Associated local banks and the New-York Treasury Office, is larger by a million and a half dollars than at the close of November:

	Dec 1, 1864.	Jan. 1, 1865.
In Bank	$20,273,919	$19,966,662
Treasury Office	8,667,349	10,494.258
Total	$28,961,268	$30,460,920

Of the Gold and Silver balances in the Treasury Office at the close of the Old Year, $5,231,726 stood to the credit of Gold Interest due and ordered to be paid, but not called for by the holders of United States Coupons. The Treasury Office therefore comes into the New Year with an unappropriated balance of $5,262,532, and Interest appropriated, $5,231,726; total Gold in New-York Treasury Office, $10,494,258. Of the increase in December $1,000,000 came from the San Francisco Office, the remainder from Customs over and above the amount paid out for Gold Interest.

The Treasury will accord the subscriptions made to the 10-40 Loan on or before the close of the present week, to be paid for by installments, where the subscriptions amount to at least $15,000, say one-third down, one-third in all next week, and one-third in all the week ending Jan. 21; the Interest to run from 1st September last to date of payments, at the rate of 7⅓ ₩ cent. Currency, or the equivalent of 5 ₩ cent. in Gold, with 50 ₩ cent. added to the value of the accumulated Gold Interest.

In all the month of December the Treasury received for Internal Revenue the sum of.....$20,249,983

And for 5-20 Loan.....25,000,000

For 10-40 Loan.....33,042,250

Together.....$88,292,233

And these receipts over the ordinary subscriptions to the 7-30 ₩ cent. Popular Loan, not only enabled the Department to pay off the audited requisitions standing over on the 30th November, *without adding a dollar to the Legal Tender Currency*—either on plain or interest bearing Notes—but to carry a balance of about $25,000,000 to the payment of the current accounts of the month of December.

The New Year opened with no decided spirit in the markets for Stocks or Money or Gold. The Gold Room ranged 226@228 ₩ cent. The rate of Money to the Brokers 7 ₩ cent., without pressure of demand. The Stock Exchange, after showing a tame feeling at the morning Board, was better on Governments and Railways in the afternoon, and there was rather a disposition to advance prices on several of the latter, notwithstanding a decided *Bearish* feeling on the general list.

At the close of dealings the general Stock Market was strong. The Gold Room 229@229¼ per cent. There was a large rise in New-York Central, closing sales 119 per cent. Pittsburgh among the Western Stocks rose 3 per cent.

	Sat.	Tues.		Sat.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	117	*110⅓	Pittsburgh	97¾	100¾
U. S. 7-30's	106¾	106¾	Northwest	40	40
U. S. Certificates	97	97	N. West Pref	70¾	70¾
N. Y. Central	114¾	115	Rock Island	105	105¾
Erie	86	86⅜	Fort Wayne	103⅜	102¾
Hudson	118¾	118⅝	Cumberland Coal	42	44⅜
Reading	115¾	117¼	Central Ill	97	97
Mich. Southern	72	72¾	Mariposa	19¾	17
Illinois Cen	127	127	Ohio & M. Certs	33½	33⅜

*Ex-Dividend.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Irving	100
Merchants'	115	Metropolitan	126
Mechanics'	112½	Peoples'	105
City	155	Market	102
North River	108	Corn Exchange	110
Commerce	117	Continental	97
Mechanics' Bk. Ass	100	N. Y. Nat'l Exc. Bk	110
American Exchange	129	Central National	104
Bank of N. Amer	105	Fourth National	98

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '70	120	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	96
Erie 1st mort. '59	104	Del. L. & W. 1sts	111
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83	113	Del. L. & W. 2ds	113
Hud. R., 1st m. '66	106	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Mich. Cen. New 1sts '63	120	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext	100
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	93	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	80
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Pref	86	Olev. & Tol. S. F	107¼
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Income	78	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	75
Chi. & N. W. S. 5s	107	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts	56

The First National Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey, is about to enlarge its capital from $100,000 to $250,000, to accommodate the business of its locality. The line of Deposits on $100,000 capital is already $211,687.

Messrs. FRANK & GANS, heretofore active Street Brokers in all Government Securities, have established an office at No. 10 Wall-street, as dealers in Governments, Gold and Stocks generally.

We direct attention to the programme, in our advertising columns, of the Russell File Company, (under the manufacturing laws of New-York;) Mr. GEORGE A. OSGOOD President, and ISAAC B. WELLINGTON, of Wellington, Cox & Co., Vice-President. The notice is for the disposal of 5,000 shares at $10 per share; the nominal par being $20; the subscribed shares not subject to future assessment.

Attention is also directed, where the reader is disposed to adventure in the Petroleum speculation, to the programme of the New-York Petroleum Company, No. 37 Park-row, represented to us as under very responsible management.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous were to the value of $2,596,818, against $1,916,598 the corresponding week of last year.

We have been requested to call attention to the proposals for $200,000 New-York County Court-house Stock, bids for which will be opened at the Comptroller's Office on Thursday, Jan. 5, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M. This stock is authorized by the Board of Supervisors and the Legislature of the State of New-York, and will bear interest at the rate of six per cent, payable half yearly. The principal will be redeemed in 1889 and 1890.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $3,383,606 33; for customs, $123,000; payments, $3,393,614 22; on account loan, $124,000; balance, $20,702,114 79.

The Commerce Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₩ cent., free of Government tax.

Hoarding Gold Interest.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just been reading the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, and one suggestion in it, I must say, takes me by surprise. The suggestion I refer to is this: "The Banks ought to be compelled by law to retain a part, if not all the coin received by them for interest on their Gold-bearing bonds, in order that they may be prepared to lend their influence in favor of a return to specie payments, &c."

Now, I should think we had already had enough specimens of Congressional laws regulating the price of Gold, to satisfy any sane man that such matters are entirely beyond the power of Congress to control.

If such a law as the Comptroller suggests were passed by Congress, the Banks would be obliged to keep their Gold, taking so much from circulation, making the amount left for speculation still smaller than it is at present, and, of course, more easily controlled by speculators.

But, aside from that, the stockholders of the National Banks have rights which should be respected. No one can suppose for a moment that they have invested the large capital of $100,000,000 solely for the benefit of the Government, without any expectations of receiving some benefit for themselves in the way of dividends. Now, press such a law, and what kind of dividends would they receive? A National Bank is only allowed, and rightly, ninety per cent. in circulation on the bonds deposited as security, and that amount, let out at 7 per cent., I am thinking would afford but a small dividend after deducting the expenses, and this sum, with what little they can make on their deposits, which, in County Banks, does not average one-half of their capital, is all they would have left on which they could rely for the above purpose.

Now, would it not be better to allow them to sell their gold, and lay up a good surplus, that they may be able to meet the crisis which will surely come?

When the country is ready for specie payments gold will be plenty enough at par, and every bank in the country will buy it and place it in their vaults, but until that time does come, what is the use of Banks accumulating specie; surely not to pay it out at par. That, they would not do so long as gold was at a premium, and when gold comes down to par they can get all they desire.

Matters of this character are far better regulated by the natural laws of trade and commerce, than by any laws which legislatures can pass. BANK.

The Mariposa Speculation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice your remarks about "Mariposa," and think them well-timed and judicious. People who are running headlong into "Gold Stocks" should read their fate in this failure. Only a few years ago, the "Mariposa" property was esteemed the richest and most sure of anything in the market, and people caught at it with the same sort of enthusiasm, and "two per cent. a month" frenzy, as excites the crowds of eager speculators to-day. A magnificent province, of inexhaustible wealth, was here offered, and every assurance given that the returns would be rapid and enduring. But, alas! news comes that the wealth is *non est*, and the stock descends to a third of its original value.

Will not the fate of the "Mariposa" be also the fate of the greater part of the "Colorado" and other properties? Is it not fair to suppose that, if a property presenting such great advantages as the "Mariposa" cannot be made "to pay," that no gold property *can*?

SUBSCRIBER.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ LAST CHANCE FOR THE TEN-FORTIES.

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 28, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Ten-forty Loan will be withdrawn on the 7th of January next. No subscription therefor will be received after that date.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary Treasury."

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, NO. 140 BROADWAY, will receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds on the most liberal terms up to 5 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., and, on the payment of five per cent. down, further payments may be postponed until the bonds are ready for delivery. All five per cent. Legal-tender Notes of the United States will be received with accumulated interest, whether with or without coupons.

This bank is in daily receipt of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes for sale on Treasury account. Three-eighths per cent. commission allowed, and the notes forwarded to banks and bankers free of expense.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.

JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

☞ THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 383 BROADWAY.

During this week subscriptions received for the Gold Loan called

TEN-FORTY.

Principal and interest payable in GOLD COIN.

Great pains will be taken to afford to the public all reasonable facilities to secure what they wish of these bonds.

All FIVE PER CENT. Legal-tender Notes will be received with the accrued interest.

These five per cent. notes are 1 Year Notes.

2 Year Notes.

2 Year Notes with coupons.

Also all National Bank Notes, Greenbacks and Checks on City Banks will be received.

The 7 3-10 Treasury Notes are also on hand for immediate delivery.

J. U. ORVIS, President.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE 10 40 LOAN.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK, No. 2 Wall-st., Fiscal Agent of the Government,

will receive subscriptions for this Loan during this week, giving to subscribers very liberal terms—among others, the receipt of all 5 per cent. Legal Tender Notes, with accumulated interest.

ALSO,

An ample stock of 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES on hand, for sale on Government account, at ½ commission discount; also, Revenue Stamps at 4, 4½ and 4⅝ discount.

F. G. ADAMS, President.

E. SCOFIELD, Cashier.

☞ CAUTION.

The First National Bank of St. Alban's, Vt., was robbed by an armed band of raiders on the 19th of October, 1864, of the following notes and bonds, viz.:

Four $1,000 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 18,681 to 18,684, inclusive.

Nineteen $500 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 28,683 to 28,101, inclusive.

One hundred and two $100 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 184,073 to 184,172, inclusive; and also Nos. 142,563, 142,574.

One hundred and nine $50 United States Treasury notes, Nos. 14,295 to 14,396, inclusive; 30,587 to 30,646, inclusive; 30,068 to 30,096, inclusive; 134,900 to 134,960, inclusive; 20,645 to 20,646, inclusive; also, 20,665 to 20,673, inclusive, and No. 30,697.

All payable to blank order, dated Aug. 15, 1864.

Also, $15,000 5 per cent. legal tender coupon United States notes, dated Dec. 1, 1863, with

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN PERSON of the highest respectability, who is fully competent in the charge of children, a situation as nurse; prefers a young baby; can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th-sts., Room No. 2.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; is willing to do light chamberwork or plain sewing; has the best of city reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 129 East 26th st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A GOOD FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, a situation in a private family; has a knowledge of hairdressing, also of Grover & Baker's sewing-machine. Can be seen at No. 115 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent city reference. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, that thoroughly understands her business; a good washer and ironer; best of city reference. Can be recommended by her present employer, at No. 109 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., in the store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or general housework; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, HEALTHY WOMAN, with a fresh breast of milk, a baby to nurse at her own residence. Call or address No. 142 East 21st-st., top floor, back room. None but a respectable party need apply.

WANTED — A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as professed cook, in all its varieties, by a respectable woman, who has lately arrived from Europe, with unexceptionable recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 254 Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, WITH excellent city reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; an excellent baker; makes pastry; does the coarse washing; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, and assist with washing and ironing; best city reference given. Apply at No. 249 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches, both English and French style making; has the best city reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes, and is a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call on her last employers, No. 49 East 3-th-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as cook and laundress; understands cooking, baking, washing and ironing well; no objection to go to the country; has best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GIRL; is a good dressmaker; can do all kinds of family sewing. Would go out by the day. Apply at No. 9 Lafayette-place, near 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game, soup, baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts; best of city reference. Call at No. 426 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN lately landed to do general housework. Call at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED and economical woman, in a private family, as cook; understands all kinds of baking; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED cook, first-class, who has the best of city references, in a family where her son (aged 15) might be required as waiter. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A RESPECTABLE English woman; can take entire charge of an infant, and sew; good city reference. Can be seen at No. 199 West 21st-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting or sewing; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best city reference. Call at No. 25 East 12-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNTRY, to do general housework or up-stairs work, by a young woman, that is a good worker. Apply at No. 103 West 6th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, game and pastry; city reference. Call at No. 25 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as laundress; understands French fluting in all its branches; has the best of city reference to refer to. Apply for two days at No. 136 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl a situation as nurse and seamstress and ladies' maid; would wait on an invalid; seven years' reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 201 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; good reference. Call for two days at No. 6 Depau-row, Bleecker, corner Sullivan-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation to cook, wash and iron, or general housework, in a small family. Call, for two days, at No. 20 East 12th-st., in the rear, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; has the best of references. Call, for two days, at No. 149 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS chambermaid or waitress; good reference. Can be seen at No. 287 Sixth-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, SEWING by the week or month. Can be seen at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, in 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, TIDY girl, to do general housework in a plain family. Call at No. 123 Christie-st., for two days.

AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, JUST gone to housekeeping, would like to get the washing of a few gentlemen, or family washing, at her own house, No. 379 1st-av., corner 23d-st.; can do up gentlemen's shirts in good style, also ladies fine things and French fluting; good reference.

COLORED DOMESTICS FROM THE South, and experienced Northern servants, at the Freedmen's Employment Bureau, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, entrance Joralemon-st.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS ability desires a permanent situation; wholesale gent's furnishing preferred, having been in the latter trade. Also, by another person, a fine penman and accountant, any employment in the evening. Address Z., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS AGRICULTURIST and general manager, by a practical man, who is thoroughly experienced; understands farm work in all its branches, the cultivation and reclamation of waste lands, the working of machinery, planting and thinning of woods and plantations, the laying out of walks, avenues, &c. Also, the buying, selling, rearing, and stall-feeding of sheep and cattle; testimonials and references most satisfactory. Address M. B., Agriculturist, at Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York, from 11 to 3 o'clock, where advertiser can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the treatment of horses, carriages and harnesses; long experience in the business, and is about leaving his present employer; the best of city reference can be given; has no objection to the country. Address Z. C., Nos. 44 and 46 Great Jones-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AND wife situations; the man as coachman and groom, the wife as laundress or chambermaid; good references as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address Y. Z., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, A situation as coachman or assistant groom; has no objection to the country; can give good reference from his last employer; has no objection to make himself useful. Address, for two days, at McNICOL'S stables, Nos. 23 and 25 East 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY MAN AND WIFE; the man as gardener or coachman, wife as cook and laundress; both understand their business perfectly, and have good reference. Address, for two days, M. L., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A situation as coachman; understands the care and management of horses; is a good careful driver; best of reference. Address for 3 days, J. W. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND Groom by a useful man; is a steady driver and an excellent hand with horses; willing and obliging; best of reference; wages moderate. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; has no objections to the country, and has good recommendations. Apply at Campbell's harness-store, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man of long experience with horses and carriages; the best of city references given. Address J. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a young man who understands green-house and florist business; has good reference. Address, for two days, C, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; can show some years of the highest city references. Address D. N., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER or assistant by a young man of several years' experience; salary moderate; references A No. 1. Address B. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom, with a respectable private family. Address Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG UNMARRIED MAN, A situation as coachman or groom. Apply at No. 14 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man, with good city reference. Address A. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, A clerk from 15 to 17 years old, who is a good writer and quick at figures; one with experience in the business would be preferred; salary moderate. Address INSURANCE, Post-office, with references.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG man who is a good writer and expert in accounts by double-entry, may obtain a good permanent situation, by addressing MILTON, New-York Post-office, stating age, experience, salary expected, and reference.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, ONE who perfectly understands her business, and who can produce satisfactory references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—FEEDER BOYS.—TWO OR THREE good boys accustomed to feeding and pointing on cylinder presses. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, *Tribune* Buildings.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR GERMAN LAUNDRESS and chambermaid. Apply at No. 66 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS FOR A PRIVATE family; city reference strictly required. Apply at No. 36 Bond-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO WET nurse a child at her own house. Apply at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A MERCANTILE OFFICE, down town. Address in own handwriting, with references. G. V. T., Box No. 2,503 Post-office.

LITHOGRAPHY.—TRANSFERERS WANTED at MAJOR & KNAPP'S, No. 449 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.

Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.

Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

COMSTOCK'S ROTARY SPADER.

Having disposed of the right to manufacture and vend Comstock's Rotary Spader throughout the United States, except the New-England and other Atlantic and Pacific States, we are now prepared to issue licenses to manufacture and vend this implement, upon the basis of a license fee of ten per cent. of gross sales of machines made and sold, to parties who will advance, in cash, the following sums, to be reimbursed from said per centage:

For the New-England States	$5,000
For the State of New-York	6,000
For the State of New-Jersey	3,000
For the State of Maryland	2,000
For the State of Delaware	1,000
For the State of California	10,000
For the State of Oregon	3,000
Or for the whole to one party	25,000

We would call the attention of manufacturers, capitalists, and parties forming joint stock companies, who may wish to secure a good thing cheap, to the following facts:

The merits of this invention have been fully proven.

With it, the preparation of the soil for seed is expedited, cheapened and improved.

It is capable of being constructed of all sizes, from one horse-power upward.

It is peculiarly well adapted to the application of steam power.

Sample machines can be had of J. C. BIDWELL, Esq., Pittsburgh, Penn.

Address COMSTOCK & GLIDDEN, Milwaukee, Wis; or C. COMSTOCK, care of J. C. BIDWELL, Esq., Pittsburgh, Penn.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE-ARMS.

The subscribers offer for sale the following, viz.:

2,500 second quality bayonets, for Springfield pattern muskets.

2,500 second quality butt plates, for Springfield pattern muskets.

10,000 second quality stock tips, for Springfield pattern muskets.

Also, eight milling machines and sundry tools for making bayonets, tips and butt plates.

PECK SMITH MANUFACTURING CO.,
Southington, Conn.

A MEETING OF COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Wednesday, Dec. 28, representing the interests of over one hundred and fifty business firms. Mr. J. H. FREIL was elected temporary Chairman, and Messrs. G. D. CARDOZO and S. H. LAZARUS, Secretaries, and Mr. THOS. FRANKLIN, Treasurer. It was

Resolved, That we organize ourselves into a Mutual Benefit and Protective Association, for the better protection of the interest and relief of the Commercial Travelers.

Resolved, That a committee of twelve (12) be appointed to prepare a Constitution and By-laws, and that the following gentlemen constitute said committee:

D. W. Boyd, Conn.	E. T. Lombard, New-York.
E. H. Hinton, New-York.	J. S. Baker, Conn.
J. Perkins, Boston.	—— Sheplee, Philadelphia.
R. Gardner, Conn.	P. E. Robinson, New-York.
H. H. Pitcher, Boston.	G. T. Maxon, New-York.
T. P. Hollingsworth, N. Y.	Walter Lipe, New-York.

J. H. Freil, (ex-officio,) New-York.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet at the Lafarge House on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1865, at 8 o'clock P. M. J. H. FREIL, Chairman.

G. D. CARDOZO, S. H. LAZARUS, } Secretaries.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All Commercial Travelers are particularly requested to be present.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags, 11 cents per pound; cottons and woolens, 4 cents; books and newspapers, 9 cents per pound; old brass, 25 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 36 cents; lead, 10 cents, at No. 15 New-Bowery, cor of Roosevelt-st.

CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE PENCIL —Improved for marking clothing; warranted superior to inks or stencil plate. Sold by E. Faber, Cutter & Towen, and at No. 78 John-st., No. 18 Beekman-st., No. 83 Nassau-st., and everywhere.

A LARGE OR SMALL INVESTMENT will pay 50 and 100 per cent. profit on an article that is universally needed, and must come into general use. For particulars, call on RICHARDSON & PLATT, No. 180 Broadway, first floor.

ANYONE HAVING A MODERATE-SIZED pair of good opera-glasses which they wish to dispose of cheaply, may find a purchaser by addressing L. W., Box No. 124 *Times* Office, stating price, &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOWARD'S GOLD CHART,

Complete for three years, now ready. Shows at a glance every day's price of gold for the last three years. Published and for sale by

ANDREWS & CO., No. 29 Cliff-st., New-York.

Price, $1 25; with covers, $2; framed, $5. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of price.

LOST AND FOUND.

MONEY LOST.—LOST, ON SABBATH MORNING last, in passing through 13th-st., from near 3d-av. to University-place, and by a Broadway car to the corner of 34th-st., between $100 and $130 in United States Treasury notes, mostly of the denomination of $10. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at No. 120 East 13th-st.

$400 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the return of the books and jewelry left in a small 6th-av. car on Friday evening, or $100 will be paid and no questions asked for the return of the books to S. T. MEYER, No. 48 West 39th-st., or No. 401 Broadway.

LOST—A LADY'S LACE VAIL, NEAR THE CORNER of 2d-av. and 11th-st. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at No. 46 West 11th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK. }

UNITED STATES EXCISE SALE.

Public notice is hereby given that the following articles, to wit: Plug and cut tobacco, snuff and cigars, and other articles too numerous to mention, have been distrained upon for non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction, at the store of L. Appleby Sons', No. 133 Water-st., New-York City, on the 17th day of January, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day. Catalogues ready on day of sale.—Dated New-York, Dec. 29, 1864. SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, December 15, 1864. }

THE FOLLOWING MERCHANDISE, VIZ:—Two hundred and fifty-five tuns Kirkless Hall Cannel Coal, imported per ship *Constantine* from Liverpool, December 15, 1863, having remained in store unclaimed beyond the period allowed by law, will be sold at public auction, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, on MONDAY, January 16, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M. S. DRAPER, Collector.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE COMING DRAFT.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL WHO ARE ENROLLED AS LIABLE TO DRAFT.

The New-York County Committee on Volunteering have reason to believe that a further call is likely soon to be made by the President for men.

Hitherto, great complaint has been made that the quotas demanded of the County of New-York have been excessive.

As all quotas are based upon the enrollment, it is evident that no relief can be expected except by a reduction of the enrollment to its proper standard.

Although appeals have hitherto been made to citizens to correct the enrollment, there has been little or no disposition shown by the public to discharge its duty in this particular.

It is evident that this duty must be performed by the public authorities, or it will not be performed at all.

By consent of the War Department and the advice of the Governor, the New-York County Committee on Volunteering has determined to undertake the herculean labor of correcting the Enrollment of the County.

No means will be spared to make this correction thorough and satisfactory both to the people and the Government.

Our only object is to correct the enrollment and place it at a proper standard, and every citizen owes it alike to himself and his neighbor to assist in this work.

In addition to other means which will be brought into requisition for the accomplishment of this object, a complete copy of the existing enrollment of each Ward or Election District will be printed and furnished to every enrolled citizen of the Ward or Election District.

This will prevent the excuse which so many who are exempt have made, that they did not know they were enrolled, and hence did not attend to having their names taken from the roll.

It will also afford the opportunity for every man enrolled to see whether or not his neighbor is enrolled, and enable him to secure that those liable and not enrolled shall be put down.

Every person enrolled is requested to aid in the gigantic labor which we have undertaken, by complying with the following conditions:

I. Whenever a name appears of any person who is not enrolled but liable, notice of the fact should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District, by any person who may be cognizant of the fact, in order that the same may be recorded.

II. Whenever a name appears of any person who has removed, notice of the fact should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll of that District and recorded where it properly belongs.

III. Whenever a name appears which is known to be fictitious, or any one is aware that the person indicated is not a resident as described, notice should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

IV. Whenever cause of exemption exists for any reason, notice should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District by the exempt person himself, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

The following are the recognized causes of exemption:

1. Over 45 years of age.
2. Under 20 years of age.
3. Being an alien, and never having voted.
4. Having furnished a substitute in anticipation of the draft.
5. Having been drafted and furnished a substitute.
6. Having been drafted and paid commutation.
7. Having been drafted and received a certificate of permanent physical disability.
8. Being permanently physically disqualified.
9. Having served two years in the Army or Navy during the present War, and being honorably discharged.

In addition to this, so far as possible, every enrolled man will be waited upon personally by authorized agents, deputed to ascertain the liability of all enrolled men, to have those improperly enrolled taken off, and to add those not on, but who should be enrolled.

As this is an effort to correct and not to increase the enrollment, it is to the interest of every person to give correct and true answers to any and all questions which may be put to them, and any person declining to answer or giving false answers render themselves liable to arrest and imprisonment.

This is probably the last attempt which will be made to secure a correct Enrollment of the County of New-York. To be successful the coöperation of every resident of this city and county is absolutely required.

The Government officials have evinced a disposition to afford us every facility to attain the object in view. If, therefore, through the indisposition and apathy of the public, who are most concerned, this effort to correct the enrollment prove abortive, and further excessive quotas are demanded of us, because of the incorrectness of the enrollment, the people of this city and county will be themselves responsible, and they will have none but themselves to blame.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
CORNELIUS CORSON, Chief of Enrolling Bureau
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman of Committee.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination, by all persons interested, viz.:

1. Building sewer in Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth-street.
2. Building sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street.
3. Paving Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue, with trap-block.
4. Paving Forty-first-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue, with trap-block.
5. Paving Forty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, with trap-block.
6. Laying cross-walks in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-seventh-street.
7. Flagging in Broadway, from Fiftieth to Fifty-second-street.
8. Building sewer in Forty-third-street, from Eleventh to Twelfth-avenue.
9. Regulating and grading Eighty-Second-street, from First to Second-avenue.
10. Paving Sixtieth-street, from Broadway across Ninth-avenue, with trap block.
11. Building a Sewer in Oliver-street, from Chatham-square to Madison-street.
12. Setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
13. Setting back curb and gutter in Marketfield-street.
14. Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River, setting curb and gutter.
15. Building a sewer in First-avenue, from Fifty-eighth to Sixtieth street, and in Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue.
16. Setting curb and gutter, and flagging Forty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated as follows:

1. All the lots on the easterly side of Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth-street.
2. All the lots on Third-avenue and upon the intersecting streets, to the extent of one-half the blocks each side from One hundred and Eighth to One hundred and Eleventh-street.
3. All the lots on both sides of Thirty-second street, to the extent of half the blocks on the avenues from Sixth to Seventh-avenue.
4. All the lots on both sides of Forty-first street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue.
5. All the lots on both sides of Forty-third street from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
6. All the lots in the westerly half of the blocks lying on the east side of Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-second to Fifty-eighth-street.
7. All the lots on both sides of Broadway from Fiftieth to Fifty-second-street.
8. All the lots on both sides of Forty-third street from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.
9. All the lots on both sides of Eighty-second-street from First to Second-avenue.
10. All the lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to the middle of the block between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
11. All the lots on both sides of Oliver-street, from Chatham-square to Madison-street.
12. All the lots on both sides of Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
13. All the lots on both sides Marketfield-street, from Broad to Whitehall-street.
14. All the lots on both sides of Sixteenth street, from Avenue B to East River.
15. All the lots in block numbers 174 and 175; also all the lots fronting First-avenue, in block numbers 85 and 86.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice; and a hearing will be given to all such, on the 24th day of January next, at 12 o'clock at noon.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, Dec. 24, 1864. }

SPECIAL WAR TAX.

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (XVIIITH, XXTH AND XXIST WARDS.)

Notice is hereby given that the list of taxes, assessed in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of Five Per Centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, has been returned to me by the Assessor of the District, and that such taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby demanded.

A personal notice, demanding payment within ten days from its service, will be mailed to the address of each person on the list who shall omit to pay such tax for more than ten days from the date hereof, for which a fee of twenty cents will be added. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the sum so demanded within the time specified in such special notice, will be liable to pay *Ten Per Centum* additional, and a fee of twenty cents each for the service of the notice.

Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

GEO. P. PUTNAM, Collector.
No. 923 BROADWAY, Dec. 19, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, 1ST, 2D AND 4TH WARDS CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 130 BROADWAY. }

SPECIAL INCOME TAX.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the list of taxes assessed in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of five per centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, has been returned to me by the Assessor of the District, and that said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby DEMANDED.

A personal notice by mailing, demanding payment within ten days from its service, will be mailed to the address of each person on the list who shall omit to pay such tax for more than ten days from the date hereof, for which a fee of twenty cents will be added. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the sum so demanded within the time specified in such special notice will be liable to pay *ten per centum* additional, and a fee of twenty cents each for the service of the notice. Office open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1864.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE association existing in the City of New-York, known as the Union League Club, intends to apply to the next Legislature of the State of New-York for an act of incorporation.—Dated New-York, Dec. 29, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. R. T. BENE, Mr. H. CREIGHTON, and Mr. W. F. WELLMAN have an interest in my business on and after this date, and will continue the IMPORTATION and MANUFACTURE of OSTRICH and FANCY FEATHERS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, &c., under the name and firm of

E. V. WELCH & CO.,
No. 52 WALKER-ST., New-York, and No. 26 Rue de L'Echiquier, Paris.
EDWIN V. WELCH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of MURFEY & HARRIS, expires this day by limitation, and is dissolved, Mr. Murfey retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

GEORGE S. MURFEY,
TRACY H. HARRIS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP—NOTICE.

TRACY H. HARRIS, having associated with him JOSEPH W. HARTLEY, JEREMIAH BROUN, WARREN C. CRANE and LUCIUS S. KELLOGG, will continue the Dry Goods Jobbing business under the firm name of HARRIS, HARTLEY & CO., at the store occupied by the late firm of MURFEY & HARRIS, No. 388 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of ROBINS, POWELL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD ROBINS and SOLOMON SHEPHERD retiring.

EDWARD ROBINS,
WILLIAM POWELL,
SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
THOMAS ROBINS, JR.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ROBINS, POWELL & CO., for the transaction of a general Banking business and the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, United States Government securities, American gold and mercantile paper on commission, at No. 48 Wall-st.

THOMAS ROBINS, JR.,
WM. POWELL,
FITCH W. SMITH,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of STANTON, SHELDON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner can sign in liquidation.

CHARLES STANTON,
HENRY SHELDON,
CHAS. McDOUGALL,
GILMAN W. PRICHARD.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business, at No. 51 Front-st., New-York, under the firm of STANTON, SHELDON & CO.

CHARLES STANTON,
HENRY SHELDON,
GILMAN W. PRICHARD.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF WM. SHERWOOD & CO. is this day dissolved. The outstanding business of the late firm will be closed up by WILLIAM SHERWOOD, who is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

WM. SHERWOOD,
H. W. LOCKWOOD,
W. E. SHERWOOD.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of SHERWOODS, SEAMAN & TUBBY, for the continuation of the business of the late firm of Wm. Sherwood & Co., in Hides, Leather and Oil, at No. 40 Spruce-st.

WM. SHERWOOD,
V. H. SEAMAN,
J. T. TUBBY,
M. H. SHERWOOD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of WM. J. STITT & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either party will sign in liquidation.

WILLIAM J. STITT,
GEORGE SHERRILL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of WILLIAM J. STITT & CO., and will continue the coffee and spice business, at the Knickerbocker Mills, Nos. 173 and 175 Washington-st.

WILLIAM J. STITT,
SAMUEL J. BERRY, JR.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of SEAMAN, ZINN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent—either partner will sign in liquidation.

GEO. C. T. SEAMAN,
WILLIAM G. ZINN,
GEO. W. DORRANCE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting the Wholesale Dry Goods business in the firm name of ZINN, DORRANCE & CO., at the stores Nos. 80 and 82 Leonard-st.

WILLIAM G. ZINN,
GEO. W. DORRANCE,
RALPH E. BUSH.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of MOTT, HILL & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

CHAS. ST. J. MOTT,
R. B. HILL,
GEO. H. MOTT.

A copartnership has this day been formed between CHAS. ST. J. MOTT & GEO. H. MOTT, under the name of MOTT BROTHERS, who will continue the business of the old firm at No. 30 Broad-st.

CHAS. ST. J. MOTT,
GEO. H. MOTT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1865.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day associated themselves in business, under the firm name of MANGAM, JENKINS & CO., and have taken an office at No. 40 Wall-st. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Commercial Paper. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

DARIUS R. MANGAM,
Late of Messrs. Garner & Co.
AUGUSTUS JENKINS,
Late of Messrs. J. S. Robbins & Son.
FRANKLIN MANGAM.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent, HENRY T. MOORE retiring from the business. Either partners will sign in liquidation. (Signed,) HENRY T. MOORE,
GEORGE G. MOORE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of JOHN P. MOORE'S SONS, and will continue the business carried on by the late firm, at No. 204 Broadway.

GEORGE G. MOORE,
JOHN E. NAPIER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WM. R. & CHAS. B. FOSDICK, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation of its outstanding affairs.

WM. R. FOSDICK,
CHAS. B. FOSDICK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm on his own account. CHAS. B. FOSDICK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a general stock, bond and gold brokerage business, strictly on commission, under the name and firm of MUSGRAVE, MORSE & CO., at No. 57 Exchange-place.

THOMAS B. MUSGRAVE,
L. W. MORSE,
STEPHEN B. MUSGRAVE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

THE FIRM OF LEE, BLISS & CO. IS this day dissolved by limitation of copartnership, Mr. GORDON M. TAGGART retiring. WILLIAM H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS, will sign in liquidation. Mr. JAMES TODD LEE becomes a partner from this date, the reading of the firm to continue as heretofore.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864

THE BUSINESS HITHERTO CONDUCTED under the name of CHARLES SCRIBNER will from this date be carried on by the undersigned, under the style and firm of CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

CHARLES SCRIBNER,
ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of HYDE, COE & McCOLLUM expires this day, and is dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

J. B. HYDE,
L. C. COE,
ALEX McCOLLUM.

Dec. 31, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH ME MR. GEORGE J. CLANRANALD, in plumbing and gas-fitting, the business of our firm will be continued under the name of ALEX. McKENZIE & CO.

ALEX. McKENZIE,
GEORGE J. CLANRANALD.

No. 35 WEST 4TH-ST.

JOHN F. SCOTT HAS AN INTEREST IN our firm from this date. The Merchandise-Brokerage business will hereafter be conducted under the name of WM. SCOTT & SONS. WM. SCOTT & SON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

No. 43 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THIS DAY associated with him in business Mr. ANTHONY W. DIMOCK. The name of the firm will be H. G. MARQUAND & DIMOCK. H. G. MARQUAND.

MR. JOSEPH SOHER IS ADMITTED a member of our firm from this date.

E. MORRISON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

MR. H. AMMIDOWN RETIRES FROM our firm, and Mr. ALBERT D. SMITH becomes a partner from this date. AMMIDOWN, LANE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

JAMES D. W. CUTTING IS THIS DAY admitted as a member of our firm.

R. L. CUTTING & CO., No. 19 William-st.

JAN. 2, 1865.

MR. GEORGE H. DUNHAM IS ADMITTED as partner in our firm from this date.

LESHER & WHITMAN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

WE HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. CLARENCE S. BROWN to sign for us, by power of attorney. BROWN BROTHERS & CO

THE INTEREST OF SAMUEL W. TRIBE in our firm expires THIS DAY, by limitation.

BLIVEN & MEAD.

DEC. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. JOHN A. CURTIS and Mr. JAMES W. SMITH are partners in our house from Jan. 1, 1865.

HAGGERTY & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31. 1864.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that the undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and that

1. The name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is H. L. PARMELE.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing, buying and selling of coal, foreign and American, on the account of said firm, and also on commission.

3. That the name of the general partner is HOWARD L. PARMELE, whose place of residence is Clifton, in the County of Richmond and State of New-York; and that the name of the special partner is FREDERICK H. COSSITT, whose place of residence is the City, County and State of New-York.

4. That the amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock, is the sum of fifteen thousand dollars in cash.

5. That the period at which said partnership is to commence is the 12th day of December, 1864; and that the period at which the same is to terminate, is the 1st day of January, 1868.

HOWARD L. PARMELE,
FREDERICK H. COSSITT.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1864.

REMOVAL.

H. L. PARMELE has removed from No. 62 William-st. to No. 32 Pine-st., where he has for sale all kinds of American and Foreign anthracite and bituminous coals, and cannel by the cargo or single ton. For sale, to arrive, or delivered in any part of New-York or Brooklyn. Offices, No. 32 Pine-st., and No. 945 Broadway. Yards, West 23d-st., between 10th and 11th avs; Brooklyn yard, corner Columbia and Baltic sts.

NEW-YORK, Dec 28, 1864.

A CARD.

The undersigned having disposed of his interest in the coal business to H. L. PARMELE, would recommend him to his friends and customers, and to those of the old firm of Popham & Co. R. C. POPHAM.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.

E. C. STEDMAN & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,
No 30 Broad-st., New-York.

All kinds of Government Securities, Railway Stocks and Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on all deposits.

Attention is given to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks at the Petroleum Exchange. Philadelphia orders given and received.

E. C. STEDMAN,
THOS. M. NEWBOULD.

No. 30 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865. }

Having associated with me Mr. THOMAS M. NEWBOULD, the Stock Commission business of my house will, from this date, be continued under the name of E. C. STEDMAN & CO. E. C. STEDMAN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm of BULKLEY, BROTHERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either partner will sign in liquidation.

EDWIN BULKLEY,
LEWIS D. BULKLEY,
WILLIAM C. DUNTON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EDWIN BULKLEY, WILLIAM C. DUNTON and CORNELIUS PERRY, who respectively reside in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, and LEWIS D. BULKLEY, who resides in the City of New-York, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the acts of the Legislature of said State of New-York, amendatory thereof, that the general nature of the business is the buying and selling of paper materials used in the manufacture of paper, and such other articles as are usually dealt in by wholesale commission paper warehouses in the City of New-York, at which place their principal place of business is situated, under the firm and name of BULKLEY, DUNTON & CO., in which partnership all the parties interested, are the said EDWIN BULKLEY, WILLIAM C. DUNTON and CORNELIUS PERRY, who are the general partners, and the said LEWIS D. BULKLEY, who is the special partner; that the said LEWIS D. BULKLEY has contributed the sum of forty thousand dollars ($40,000) as capital stock toward the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, A. D., 1865, and is to terminate on the thirty-first day of December, A. D., 1866.

EDWIN BULKLEY, WILLIAM C. DUNTON, CORNELIUS PERRY, } General.
LEWIS D. BULKLEY, Special.

Dated NEW-YORK, 28th December, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of HAIGHT & CAHOONE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. L. HAIGHT,
A. M. CAHOONE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.—No. 51 Exchange-place.

A. M. CAHOONE will continue the business at No. 51 Exchange-place.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of HAIGHT, ARCHER & CO., for the prosecution of a Stock Commission business, at No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

G. L. HAIGHT,
J. B. ARCHER,
EDMUND HILL, of Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF CONKLIN, FENTON & MILLER is this day dissolved by limitation; the business will be settled by either of the partners, at Nos. 100 and 102 Reade-st.

W. L. CONKLIN,
AARON D. FENTON,
THEO. J. MILLER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CONKLIN & MILLER, and will succeed CONKLIN, FENTON & MILLER in the CLOTHING business, at Nos. 100 and 102 Reade-st.

W. L. CONKLIN,
THEO. J. MILLER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

JAMES LAWSON, JR., IS THIS DAY ADmitted a partner in our business.

LAWSON & WALKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

LAWSON & WALKER, while continuing their business of Adjusters of Average, now offer to their friends their services as

INSURANCE BROKERS,

and are prepared to effect insurances in the best companies of New-York, Boston or Philadelphia.

They trust that their long experience will be accepted as a guarantee that policies procured by them will cover all risks against which their friends should seek indemnity.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of ROWE, WOODRUFF & CARTER, has expired by limitation. Either party will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

PETER ROWE,
GEORGE D. WOODRUFF,
JACOB S. CARTER.

The subscribers will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business at No. 221 Washington-st., under the firm name of WOODRUFF & CARTER.

GEORGE D. WOODRUFF,
JACOB S. CARTER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general commission business, in Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold, under the name of MAXWELL & GRAVES, Office American Exchange Bank Building, No. 85 Cedar-st.

JOHN MAXWELL,
HENRY GRAVES, JR.,
J. ROGERS MAXWELL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF TYLER & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by the withdrawal of C. NICHOLS BEACH. The business will be continued by the undersigned, in Philadelphia and New-York, under the same name as heretofore.

GEORGE F. TYLER,
LEWIS BUCKMAN,
WILLIAM Y. AGAND,
WILLIAM M. DAVIDSON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN INTO PARTNERSHIP Mr. JOHN D. PRINCE, and shall resume the business of buying and selling stocks on commission. The name of the firm will be W. R. TRAVERS & CO.

W. R. TRAVERS.

No. 19 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of McCREDY & ARMOUR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partners will sign in liquidation.

DENNIS A. McCREDY,
PAUL J. ARMOUR.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1864.

THE FIRM OF E. S. JAFFRAY & CO., of No. 350 Broadway, having been dissolved by the death of one of the partners, Mr. Arthur W. Jaffray, the business of said firm will be continued at the same place by the subscribers, surviving partners, under the same firm name.

EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—PAUL SPOFFORD, SURVIVING partner of the firm of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., which has been dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, has associated with him PAUL N. SPOFFORD, CLINTON HUNTER and JOSEPH L. SPOFFORD, for the purpose of continuing said business under the firm name of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THIS IS TO certify that the firm of PENDELTON & ROBINSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. H. PENDLETON.
B. ROBINSON, JR.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

I HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH ME RICHARD H. COWPERTHWAITE, and will continue business under the name of THOMAS H. MAGHEE & CO.

T. H. MAGHEE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

MR. AUGUSTUS JENKINS, WHO HAS hitherto represented us in our business transactions, retires from our firm this day.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. CHARLES G. LANDON, late of the firm of George Bliss & Co., becomes a partner of our house from and after the 1st day of January, 1865. BENKARD & HUTTON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general stock commission business, under the firm of GEO. SIMONSON & CO.

GEORGE SIMONSON,
HENRY LEVERIDGE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.

This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chapter 4, part 2 of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, entitled "of Limited Partnerships," and the several statutes amending the same, upon the terms and with the rights and powers, and subject to the conditions and liabilities therein prescribed.

First—The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is GEORGE W. MOORE.

Secondly—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing, buying and selling of dry goods, and such other articles of merchandise as are usually sold by dry goods jobbers in the city of New-York.

Thirdly—The names of all the general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence, are:

First—George Worthington Moore, who is the general partner, and who resides in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York. Second—John Richard Worthington, who is a special partner, and who resides at Cooperstown, in the County of Otsego, and State of New-York. Third—Ralph Henry Worthington, who is a special partner, and who resides at Stamford, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut. Fourth—George Worthington, who is a special partner, and who resides in the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio. Fifthly—Daniel C. Robbins, who is a special partner, and who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York. Sixthly—John S. Fyler, who is a special partner, and who resides in the City and County and State of New-York. Seventhly—Mary J. Lockwood, who is a special partner, and who resides in the City and County and State of New-York; and Eighthly—H. Maria Knapp, who is a special partner, and resides in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York.

Fourthly—The amount of capital which each special partner has contributed to the common stock, is as follows, viz: John Richard Worthington, thirty thousand dollars; Ralph Henry Worthington, thirty thousand dollars; George Worthington, thirty thousand dollars; Daniel C. Robbins, twenty-five thousand dollars; John S. Fyler, twenty-five thousand dollars; Mary J. Lockwood, ten thousand dollars; H. Maria Knapp, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Fifthly—The period at which such partnership is to commence is the fourth day of January, 1865, and the period at which it will terminate is the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty six.

Sixthly—The business shall be managed and conducted in the City of New-York, where the principal place of business of the said partnership shall be situated.

In witness whereof, we, the persons desirous of forming such partnership, have made and severally signed this certificate this twelfth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

GEORGE W. MOORE,
JOHN R. WORTHINGTON,
RALPH H. WORTHINGTON,
GEORGE WORTHINGTON,
DANIEL C. ROBBINS,
JOHN S. FYLER,
MARY J. LOCKWOOD,
H. MARIA KNAPP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KITCHEN, COX & SMITH, for the purpose of importing and jobbing of woolens, and have taken the old stand of Kitchen, Montross & Wilcox, Nos 360 Broadway and 67 Franklin-st.

Z. H. KITCHEN, of Kitchen, Montross & Wilcox.
JAMES COX, of No. 28 Reade-st.
W. HORACE SMITH, from Abernetty & Co.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the firm of WILLARD & STRUTHERS, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, gold coin, &c., and have taken an office at No. 4 Wall-st.

EDWARD K. WILLARD,
of the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES STRUTHERS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me Mr. JAMES E. ROGERS, JR., and will continue the specie and banking business at No. 23 Wall-st., under the firm name of F. T. BAKER & CO.

F. T. BAKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1865.

MR. VAN NEST TALMAGE HAS BEEN admitted a member of our firm from this date.

DANIEL TALMAGE & CO.,
No. 64 Water-st.

NEW-YORK, January 2, 1865.

No. 49 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

ROBERT NEWELL AND JAMES H. PELTON have been this day admitted as partners in our firm. WILLIAM BANKS & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Acqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter ninety-five of the laws of this State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises as lie between One hundred and Seventy-second and One hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: commencing at the point where the line between the land of Eliza B. Jumel and of Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at High Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-nine two-tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-fourth street, thence south thirty-four degrees, west five hundred and sixteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south, fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one-tenth feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last-mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six nine-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty-six degrees, thirty-three minutes east thirteen seven-tenths feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five two hundred and six thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven eight-one thousand acres.

Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line, between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes; east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet; thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes; west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet, thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred, and fifty-four seventy-one one-hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight one-thousandths of an acre.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.

DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of William Henry Grant, late of the town of Amenia, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Jane A. Grant, executrix of said estate, at her residence in the town of Amenia, on or before the 25th day of May next, or, in default thereof, their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executrix out of said estate. Dated Nov. 16, 1864.

JANE A. GRANT, Executrix.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS STORE FIXTURES, consisting of drawers, shelving, gas fixtures, &c., &c. Inquire at No. 38 Cortlandt-st., up-stairs, of BURCHARD, WHITNEY & CO.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00

Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00

Two copies 1 year.....5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00

Three copies 1 year.....5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PANORAMA 2,000 FEET LONG. THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S—THE WIFE'S SECRET.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE SHAMROCK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

NIBLO'S SALOON—L'ELISIR D'AMORE.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gov. FENTON has issued a proclamation, vigorous and manly in its tone, urging the people of the State of New-York to use every exertion for the filling of the quota by the 15th of February, the day appointed for the draft.

At daylight on the morning of Dec. 31 the rebels made an attack on the picket line held by a part of the Ninth Corps. They charged upon our men, and drove them back within the intrenchments, killing two, wounding three and capturing thirty-five. The rebels then gathered the blankets, knapsacks, &c., which were left by our men at the picket posts, and retired to their own lines, without losing a man. The attack was so entirely unexpected, and the affair so quickly over, that the officers of our picket guard had not time even to give orders to the men with a view to resistance until they had fallen back upon the intrenchments.

A private letter from the fleet off Charleston says refugees from Charleston and other ports in South Carolina, state that all the inhabitants who could do so have removed into the country. Great distress prevails. Scarcely any flour and other necessaries can be obtained at any price. SHERMAN'S success occasions general alarm. Several blockade-runners in Charleston harbor are waiting an opportunity to escape. Many passengers for Nassau have already engaged berths. There is little business in Charleston, other than connected with blockade-running and war matters.

JOHN W. WATKINS, Jr., a citizen of Towsontown, Md., has been sentenced, by a Military Commission now in session in Baltimore, to three years' imprisonment at hard labor, in the Albany Penitentiary, for tearing down a United States flag which was displayed from the dwelling of Mr. JOHN C. LONGNECKER, a loyal citizen of Towsontown. JAMES CASSIDY and WILLIAM GROVER, citizens, have also been sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the same penitentiary, for aiding and enticing soldiers to desert.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was organized yesterday, Lieut.-Gov. THOS. G. ALVORD taking the Chair, and making a brief and pertinent address to the Senators. The Senate at once proceeded to business. Among the bills introduced were the following: To incorporate the Union League Club of New-York; to fix the compensation of members of the New-York Common Council; to forbid the payment of local bounties; to amend the Soldiers' Voting Law; to authorize the construction of a ship canal from Cayuga Lake to Lake Ontario; to provide for the appointment of Inspectors and Canvassers in the city of New-York. A resolution of thanks to our leading army and naval officers was laid over. The Governor's Message was read and 4,000 copies ordered printed. A report was read by Mr. FOLGER, giving the contested seat in the Ninth District to A. S. Low.

The Assembly was organized by the election of Hon. G. G. HARKINS, of Wyoming, (Union,) Speaker, by a vote of 72 to 49 for A. B. WEAVER, of Oneida, (Democrat.) J. B. CUSHMAN, of Oneida, former clerk of the House was reelected. CHAS. E. YOUNG was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, HENRY A. ROGERS, Doorkeeper, and RICHARD S. STOUT and ALEXANDER FRIER Assistant Doorkeepers. The Governor's Message was then read. A resolution of thanks to Gov. SEYMOUR was laid on the table.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *New-York*, from Southampton Dec. 31, and the *Etna*, from Liverpool Dec. 21 and Queenstown Dec. 22, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing four days later news. The President's Message had been received and printed, and variously commented on by the English press. Parliament would meet early in February. The coiling of the new Atlantic cable on board the ship *Amethyst* was proceeding. CHARLES COUTI, the Corsican, had been appointed private secretary to the French Emperor. The Ministerial crisis in Spain has come to an end. All efforts to form another ministry have failed. The Pope had issued a bull condemning all modern religious and political errors having a tendency hostile to the Catholic Church, and exhorting the Bishops to confute them. The bull was signed on the 8th of October last.

Capt. JAMES SENNOTT, of Black River (O.,) was shot and mortally wounded, at the U. S. recruiting office in Cleveland, Ohio, on Dec. 31, by Sergt. VICTOR, with whom he had an altercation. VICTOR claims that the shooting was accidental.

In the Circuit Court for Baltimore City, there were granted, during the last year, fifty divorces *a vinculo matrimonii*, and two divorces *a mensa et thoro*, and, in the Superior Court, four divorces *a vinculo matrimonii*. Total for 1864, 56. The number of divorces for the year 1863 was 42. Increase the past year, 14.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Stock Market yesterday, after a tame opening on the new year, closed with considerable firmness. The Gold Room ranged 226@228 through the forenoon, but after 'Change hours rose to 229@229¼ ℔ cent. Money markct quiet.

The Live Stock Markets this week are very favorable for sellers, the weather being cool and fine, and the quantity of dressed meats in butchers' stalls being quite reduced. The Beef Cattle Market at Forty-fourth-street opened with a supply five hundred better than last week, and a sharp demand for prime cattle. Extra beeves sold at 24c.@25c. (Four very superior brought 26c. ℔ lb., estimated dressed weight.) Medium were plenty, at 15c.@17c.; and large lots of poor stock were crowded off, at 13c.@15c. The average of all sales was about 16c., and the yards very nearly cleared out last evening. The supply of Veals is very light; prices, 13c.@14c. At BROWNING & O'BRIEN'S, the supply of sheeps and lambs was far less than the demand, and prices were advancing, much of the stock being very fine—the advance in prices fully 2c. ℔ lb. above last week's quotations. Prime lots bring 11c.@12½c.; Medium, 9c.@10½c. Live Hogs are in much larger supply than last week, but are in demand, at ½c. ℔ lb. advance—the pens being cleared as fast as stock comes in, prime lots bringing 14c.

Breadstuffs were quiet, but held more firmly yesterday. Provisions were in more demand, especially hog products, which were freely purchased on speculation at advanced prices. Cotton, Petroleum, Tallow, Lard and Linseed Oils were in request at buoyant rates. Transactions in foreign merchandise were limited, and prices were unsettled. The Freight market was inactive.

The inauguration of Gov. FENTON took place at Albany on Monday, the 2d inst. Precisely at noon, accompanied by his staff, he proceeded to the State Capital, under escort of the Zouave Cadets. They were received in the Executive Chamber by Gov. SEYMOUR and staff, and thence proceeded to the Assembly Chamber, where Gov. SEYMOUR addressed Gov. FENTON in appropriate terms, tendering him his sincere wishes for his successful administration. In reply, Gov. FENTON expressed his consciousness of the weighty responsibilities he was about to assume; his purpose to strive steadily to advance the interests of this State, and to maintain the national freedom and unity. Subsequently Gov. FENTON returned to the executive chamber, and received the congratulations of crowds of citizens.

Pilot EDWARD HELIKER, whose death has been announced as having occurred by drowning, fell overboard from the brig *Hope*, which vessel he was piloting down the lower bay on the 22d of last November. The Captain of the *Hope* writes as follows from St. Vincent, under date of Dec. 9: "We were near the West Bank when Mr. HELIKER fell overboard, as he was passing forward. The vessel was hove to and a boat put out, but it immediately swamped. The brig then lay by all night, in hopes of meeting a pilot-boat to convey the intelligence to his family, but seeing none, and the wind freshening, was obliged to proceed." Should his body be found, any intelligence sent to the office of the New-York and Sandy Hook Pilots, No. 69 South-street, will be thankfully received.

Two young men, brothers, named G. B. and HENRY COGSWELL, were arrested yesterday in Jersey City, charged with keeping a sham lottery in a second floor, room No. 60 Montgomery-street. Officer NUGENT and McDONOUGH made the arrests, and seized a printing press, types, &c., used for printing the schemes and tickets of the lottery, and a monthly paper called the Jersey *Courant*, containing flowing advertisements of drawings and prizes said to have been drawn. The receipts of the concern seem to have been from $40 to $125 per day, and it has been in operation about seven years. Recorder MARTINDALE held the accused each in $300 bail, for trial.

City Judge RUSSEL opened the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning for the January term, and a Grand Jury was impanneled, as follows: Charles H. Haswell, Foreman; Jehial S. Alling, William C. Barnes, Seabury Brewster, David Douglas, Albert L. Eastman, William H. Fogg, Charles S. Francis, Charles Maite, James H. Pinkney, Emory Rider, Jeremiah Reeve and John Romer. After the delivery of the charge to the Grand Jury, the court adjourned, without the transaction of any other business.

The police reports show an unconscionable number of murderous assaults on New-Year's day and Monday, nearly all of them the fruit of immoderate indulgence in intoxicating liquors.

The Mozart General Committee met last evening at their room, No. 814 Broadway, and organized permanently by electing JOHN E. DEVLIN, Chairman; HARRIS BOGERT, Vice-Chairman; VINCENT C. KING and PATRICK M'GRANE, Secretaries, and A. W. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

The friends of Rev. H. W. BEECHER, at Peekskill and vicinity, who were recently edified by that gentleman's enthusiastic eulogy of the apple as a fruit, made him a New Year's present of a huge apple-pie, two and a half feet in diameter, and cooked most deliciously.

About 9 o'clock last Monday night the steamship *George Washington*, of CROMWELL'S line of New-York and New-Orleans steamships, was burned at Pier No. 9, North River. The vessel had on board a full cargo, consisting principally of cotton and flour. Loss about $500,000; insured for $148,000.

Mrs. ANNA C. DOUBLEDAY delivered a lecture last evening in the Cooper Institute, in behalf of a home for disabled soldiers.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, HARRY LAZARUS, a prize fighter, and the proprietor of the X-10-U. S., was murdered, as is alleged, by BARNEY FRIERLEY, a keeper of a saloon on Houston-street. The altercation which led to the murder grew out of a fight, during which it is said FRIERLEY cut LAZARUS' throat with a razor. FRIERLEY, and two men who were with him at the time the deed was committed, have been arrested. Coroner COLLIN will hold an inquest on the body of the deceased this morning. Yesterday morning officer DANIEL, while in the discharge of his duty, was twice shot at by ruffians on Thompson-street, the last ball taking effect in his left ear. The wound is slight. Monday afternoon, Officer THOMPSON was knocked down and badly beaten by rowdies, on Twenty-seventh street. On Monday, Superintendent KENNEDY'S father-in-law, Mr. MATTHEW CRAWFORD, was attacked and beaten by ruffians in Twenty-sixth-street, near Sixth-avenue. During the day several other crimes of minor importance were committed in the city. Mr. RICHARD BROWN, who was shot while standing in front of his own door, last Monday morning, died yesterday morning at the New-York Hospital. The four young men who were arrested to await the result of Mr. BROWN'S injuries were released, the Coroner's jury finding that the deceased came to his death at the hands of some person unknown. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday on the body of JACOB PFEIFER, a soldier, who committed suicide at No. 166 Avenue A.

The residents of Hastings-upon-Hudson did themselves honor on Saturday last in honoring Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT with a public reception on the occasion of his return to his home in the village. In Union-square, adjacent to the railroad station, was a triumphal arch, decorated with evergreens and flags, from which floated a large national flag, with the inscription "Welcome to Admiral FARRAGUT." At another point there was also an arch with the words 'New-Orleans," "Mobile," "St. Philip," "Jackson," "Gaines," and "Morgan," prominently displayed, and at the entrance to the residence of an artist citizen were the words "Honor to the Brave" over the initial letter "F" in an evergreen chaplet. The reception was held in the Reformed Dutch Church, the entrance to which was decorated with a beautiful canopy of evergreens, roses and flags. Escorting the Admiral from the railroad depot to the church was a long and joyous procession—in sleighs and on foot—moving to the music of the Washington Band of New-York. Mr. MILLS, of the Reception Committee, made the welcoming address, to which the Admiral feelingly responded, alluding to the fact that nearly four years since he came to the village, unknown and without means, a voluntary refugee from his home in Virginia, because he could not participate in measures hostile to the dictates of all loyal duty and to the associations of his life. The Admiral then underwent the torture of a general and enthusiastic hand-shaking with great good-nature, after which he and Mrs. FARRAGUT were conducted to their residence, over the entrance to which their fair neighbors had affixed in evergreen letters, "VIRGINIA L. FARRAGUT." The vast assemblage dispersed with three times three cheers for the gallant Admiral and three more for his lady. It was an occasion long to be remembered.

The annual renting of the pews and aisle seats of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, took place last evening in the church edifice. The premiums bid were much larger than ever before. The highest bid last year was $200; this year, $400, which, added to the pew rent, makes the largest total payment for the year for one pew $520. A large number of pews were sold at premiums ranging from $200 to $375, and the bids were at the same liberal figure throughout.

A serious accident occurred last evening, on the New-Jersey Railroad. The 7 o'clock through train for Washington left the Jersey City depot a few minutes behind time. When opposite the Grove-street crossing the boiler of the engine exploded, seriously injuring the engineers, named CAMMEL and HUTTON, and the fireman. A portion of a building opposite was torn down, and a little child injured. The road was cleared and in running order again by 10 o'clock.

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Collector of the Port of New York, left this city last night on the steamer *Cuyahoga* for Savannah. Before his departure, Mr. DRAPER filed a bond in the U. S. District Attorney's office, to the amount of $200,000, as Special Cotton Agent. It is understood that he will remain at Savannah until all the 30,000 bales of cotton captured by Gen. SHERMAN is removed.

Gov. Fenton's Message.

Gov. FENTON'S Message to the Legislature of New-York is exceedingly comprehensive. And the space it covers—although large—will scarcely be considered inordinate, when the importance of the questions which the Governor takes under review are carefully noted. The great social problems involved in our public charitable institutions necessarily occupy a considerable portion of the Message. And the Governor's statements, especially in regard to the large body of our insane population, now in a great measure uncared for, cannot fail to excite a deep feeling which ought to find practical expression by an immediate legislative provision. We are apt to forget, in comparing the liberality of the annual appropriations for charitable institutes in this country, with similar appropriations in other countries, that a large proportion of the benefactions which go to maintain the aged, the imbecile and the disabled in older communities, are the result of private and special bequests. Many years must elapse before the same class of charitable foundations—many of them laid centuries ago—can come into account here as great auxiliaries of the State. We must, therefore, be prepared to hear the painful statement that, outside of this city and its great suburb on the East River, there are between thirteen and fourteen hundred lunatics, growing more helpless in their misery each day, by reason of the inadequate provision made for their sustenance and relief. Attentive regard must also be paid to Gov. FENTON'S report of the increased demand made upon the charitable appropriations of the State, by the daily increasing population of military invalids which the war has thrown back upon our benevolence. The State has given its sons by the hundred thousand to the national service, and whatever may be the national provision made for the invalided, New-York cannot afford to see their wants unsupplied, where the pension fund may require to be supplemented.

In the matter of banking and finance the Governor's statements are sufficiently clear to be comprehensible by those who profess the least acquaintance with these subjects. After presenting the latest returns of the State and National Banks, he puts forward with admirable brevity, the prime, and indeed the only argument for the supercedure of a local by a national currency, when he says that, "the benefits which our own citizens (of New-York) have derived from a secured bank circulation will, under the more extended jurisdiction of Congress, be enjoyed by the people of other States;" and that, "the interests of our citizens cannot fail to be subserved by the introduction of a general currency, based upon ample security, receivable for the public dues, and redeemable at convenient points." The deficit in the revenue of the general fund, according to the State Comptroller's report, has been reduced within the past fiscal year, by a sum of over $300,000, leaving it at the close of the financial year at $863,814. The State debt is now $6,278,954, a reduction of nearly a quarter of a million within the year. The net Canal returns of the year are less satisfactory than they were last year, on account of the large appropriations for repairs.

The Governor recommends an appropriation to the Agricultural College. He promises that the State statutes, in their codified form will be laid before the Legislature during the session. He recommends the passage of a law submitting the resolutions for an amendment of the Constitution, creating a Court of "Commissioners of Appeals" to the people. Touching briefly on the "Central Park," the "Census," "Emigration," and the "State Prisons," the Governor presents a succinct record of the Educational progress of the year. The receipts, we regret to notice, do not come up to the expenditure by the sum of over $20,000; the former being $4,588,257, and the latter $4,605,770.

Gov. FENTON approves of the consolidated act of last session, providing for the appropriation of public moneys, as having a tendency to increase the number of pupils on the Public School Registers, as well as the daily average attendance. These objects are, certainly, deserving to be aimed at, for the record of the year shows that, with all the progress the State has made, there are nearly half a million of children still unregistered at the public schools within the State of New-York.

An amendment in the law for the registration of voters is strongly urged by the Governor; and following the discussion of the franchize generally the message supplies many valuable facts and suggestions on the subject of the military, the State quotas, State recruting, State bounties, the National Guard, and the thorough organization of the State Militia.

The message of our new Governor is altogether a thorough business-like report, which cannot fail to commend itself to every one who desires to get an intelligable view of our position at once, as an independent State and the chief member of a great national Commonwealth.

A SMALL-POTATO REBELLION IN LOWER CANADA.—Our Quebec advices of last evening are of lively interest. The French Canadians in the old District of Montmorenci are in arms against the local Government, in resistance to the militia draft for the maintenance of order on the frontier. It appears that nearly the whole French Canadian population sympathize with the raiders; that they are determined that the St. Albans gang shall escape justice, and that they will resist all attempts to coerce the *habitans* into service for the assertion of the Provincial municipal laws as against those who call themselves Confederates, whatever their character otherwise may be.

The incipient insurrection is not at this moment alarming. Several companies of Her Majesty's loyal volunteers have been detached to put it down, and in this immediate instance they will succeed without much waste of powder. But probably there is more in this rebellious movement than is allowed to appear in the face of it. The local Government at Quebec prevented the intelligence of the outbreak from being communicated by telegraph either to Montreal or to New-York. Its significance is well known in the councils of Lord MONCK. And whatever can be done will be done to prevent the real scope of the uprising among the *habitans* from becoming known abroad. Our intelligence to-day is confined mainly to the bare fact of organized resistance having been offered, and to the additional fact of an attempt being made to quell it by a local militia force. It seems, indeed, more than probable that these Provincial people—a large portion of whom have endeavored to countenance, in their little way, insurrection and national disruption here—will find themselves inflicted with the same scourge before they are much older.

The New Governor's Appeals to the People.

It is refreshing to read the appeals of Gov. FENTON to the patriotism of the Empire State. For two dreary years we have heard no such language. Nothing has been heard from the Executive Chamber at Albany in support of the war but cold, measured, perfunctory words. The only earnestness has been reserved for efforts to destroy the confidence of the people in the administration of the Government. All the influence which has emanated from that high position has gone to depress the popular spirit and unnerve the public arm. But now we hear a voice that stirs the blood like a trumpet—a voice that not only summons every man in the State to his duty, but animates him with a spirit to go straight on in its performance. The glad sense is brought home to all the true patriots of the State that they now have a leader worthy of the cause.

We have not a doubt that, under this new inspiration, the quota of the State in the new draft will be filled with a promptitude and cheerfulness not known since those early days of the war when Gov. MORGAN directed its patriotism. There is indeed a yet stronger reason why our people should respond with enthusiasm to the present call. In the beginning of the war, the ability of the Government to put down the rebellion was by no means certain. There was the most serious danger of foreign intervention, and another danger, even graver yet; that Northern faction would grow in strength until it should be able to block the wheels of the Government. There was no thoughtful patriot, however strong his moral faith, who did not see that duty was leading straight into a dark and perilous way. But now all that is behind us. Every danger has disappeared. It is now plain to everybody that the rebellion has spent its best strength, and is fast sinking exhausted. We have now nothing to fear, and everything to encourage. Give the Government promptly the new soldiers it has called for, and it is morally certain that no further call will be necessary. It is fortunate for the patriotism of the State that Gov. FENTON comes into power so soon after this new requisition has been made. Our great State will have an opportunity to show that the apparent reluctance and slackness which have sometimes attended its volunteering and drafting operations have not come from any unfaithful spirit in this great body of its people, but from inaction and mismanagement in its executive head. What has been wanted has been earnest and well-directed energy at Albany. We are to have that now, and with a plenitude no where exceeded. Under such new auspices, the closing days of the rebellion, we are sure, will see the Empire State vindicating its patriotism in a way that will challenge admiration.

Our Brazilian Relations—The Action of the Government.

The handsome apology made by Secretary SEWARD to Brazil, for the capture of the *Florida* in its waters, the ordering of Capt. COLLINS to a court-martial, the dismissal of the Consul at Bahia from his post, are acts which ought to make every American prouder of his Government. They attest to the world that the United States, in spite of all its hard trials and sore provocations, yet holds firm to its old character, as the nation preeminently respecting international law.

The credit of this action is all the more decided because of the comparative weakness of the power upon which the trespass was committed. It cannot be said that fear had any part in prompting the redress. Brazil has no power to harm us; while, with the spare ships of our navy, we might, if we pleased, inflict upon her great injury with very little effort. There is, we believe, no instance in history where England has made acknowledgment to a weak power that her officials were in the wrong, however flagrant their wrong might be. Her political course, in such cases, has been either to put in special pleas by way of exculpation, or to whistle the thing down as of no consequence. Her disposition to make apology and reparation depends largely upon the strength of the party offended. It is an honor to our Republic that, on the other hand, we are most ready to repair an injury where there is the least power to redress it.

There is an additional merit in this particular case, because our Government had previously held itself agrieved by the act of England and France, and also of Brazil and the smaller Powers, in according a belligerent character to our rebels, by virtue of which this *Florida* claimed protection in their neutral waters. From the beginning our Government has objected to this as needless and improper. But it generously recognizes that the prime responsibility for them rests on the leading maritime Powers, and forbears to make a point of it against Brazil. Nor has it sought to take advantage of the fact that the *Florida* was originally built, armed, and manned by Englishmen for the Confederacy in contravention of law, and was essentially piratical in its character. It is enough that Brazil did not so regard it, and that, in good faith, she gave protection to the *Florida* as a regular Confederate war vessel. Even though she be in error, it would ill beseem us to violate her sovereign jurisdiction on account of it, when we have refrained from doing anything of the kind toward England, which originated the wrong. Secretary SEWARD, indeed, notified the British Government, in one of his dispatches last Summer, that if the LAIRD rams were suffered to escape, our Government would order their captnre, even though afterward found in the waters of England. But he took good care to base this threatened action solely on the ground that we had no other remedy—that we could not consent to be sacrificed by giving England the benefit of international law, which she persistently refused to observe toward us. Brazil has been no such offender, and, in her case, there has been no such necessity.

The elevated spirit of our Government in this case is all the more marked, because nothing would have been easier than to have cited British precedents in favor of captures within neutral waters. England again and again has committed hostile acts within neutral territory, with far less excuse than we could urge for this overstepping into Brazilian jurisdiction. But our Government scorns to plead British precedents in extenuation. They are not fit for any highminded nation to imitate. They carry with them no authority in the interpretation of international law. They are simply the acts of a Power which has always sought to make the law bend to its interests. They are of no more worth as legal authority than last year's burglaries. Our Government will have dishonored itself in appealing to British precedents. It cannot afford thus to trifle with its character. In this reparation it does simple justice—what is due to itself, as well as what is due to Brazil.

NEW-YORK AND THE DRAFT.

Patriotic Proclamation by Gov. Fenton.

An Appeal to the People to Fill the Quota Before Feb. 15.

The President of the United States has issued his proclamation dated the 20th day of December, 1864, calling on the people of the respective States for three hundred thousand recruits. These men are needed to strengthen the gallant armies now administering such effective blows to the rebellion, to assist those who are so fearlessly risking their lives for the life of the nation, to aid GRANT and SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and THOMAS, FARRAGUT and PORTER, in securing the fruits of the victories they have so bravely won. We cannot allow the enemies of the republic to triumph now, when they are so nearly vanquished,—when each successive assault is resulting so auspiciously to the cause of the Union and so disastrously to that of its adversaries. The war for its preservation must continue until the last enemy of the national supremacy shall be subdued. In the great contest in which the nation is unhappily involved, New-York has not been behind her sister States in earnest efforts and sacrifices; she will not be now. I do earnestly invite the people of this State to exercise the utmost diligence in filling the quota, which may be assigned them under the call of the President. Believing ourselves to be inspired by the same lofty sentiments of patriotism which animated our fathers, in founding our free institutions, let us continue to imitate their bright example of courage, endurance and faithfulness to principles in maintaining them. Let us be patient and persevere! Let there be a rally of the people in every city, village and town! Let all true patriots vie with each other in efforts to make up the numbers which may be required, so that when the 15th day of February arrives, our quota shall be completely filled, and by men who will be anxious, not to avoid the discharge of a solemn duty, but to participate in the closing of the great struggle, which is to result in settling the destinies of this Government upon a foundation firm as truth and righteousness.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the city of Albany, this 2d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

(Signed.) REUBEN E. FENTON.

By the Governor.

B. BROCKWAY, Private Secretary.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—The new opera buffa commences operations here to-night—the work selected for the occasion being "L'Elisir d'Amore." Miss HARRIS sustains the principal rôle, supported by Signor TREZA, Signor ARDAVANI, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—An enthusiastic welcome was extended last evening to Mr. J. LESTER WALLACK, who, after an absence from the stage, the cause of which every one laments, returned to it in the play of "Money," sustaining his well-known part of *Alfred Evelyn*. The event was celebrated by various marks of favor, which those who were present could appreciate more delicately than we can record. All true kindliness, like sympathy, is unspoken. Suffice it that the house was crowded to its greatest capacity, and that Mr. J. LESTER WALLACK'S reception was so warm and significant that for a moment he was choked with an embarrassment, which, according to an old saying, brings the heart into the mouth. With a delicate geniality, which we cannot sufficiently admire, the proprietors and managers of all our principal places of amusement lent their presence to the occasion, extending, as it were, their hands—in a moment of mingled affection and consolation—to a comrade whom they have known long, and learnt to respect. The gentlemen referred to were Mr. STUART, of the Winter Garden; Mr. WHEATLEY, of Niblo's; Mr. GRAU, of the Italian Opera; Mr. FOX, of the Bowery Theatre; Mr. BARNUM, of the Museum; Mr. DAN BRYANT, of Bryants' Minstrels; and Mr. WOOD, of Wood's Minstrels.

The performance was in every respect admirable, and the satisfaction expressed was complete. We shall, on another occasion, refer to the distribution. We desire now merely to join the common voice of satisfaction that receives Mr. J. LESTER WALLACK as the new manager of the theatre that his late father has made honorable to art and memorable in the annals of the American stage.

PUBLIC READINGS.—Miss SEDGWICK, as will be seen by advertisement, is to give a series of three public readings and recitations at the lecture-room of the Historical Society—the first of the series to be given to-morrow night. We have no doubt that this entertainment will be worthy the attention and attendance of the cultivated classes.

REBELLION IN LOWER CANADA.

The French Refuse to Serve as Militiamen—Quebec in a Ferment—The Rebels in Strong Force at Montmorenci—The Loyal Volunteers in Arms—Strong Resistance to the Draft—

From the Quebec Daily News, Dec. 31, (Government organ.)

The most intense excitement prevailed in the city last evening, when intelligence reached town that the draft, which was to have taken place yesterday throughout the Province, according to the Act 27th Vic., caps 23 and 23, had been resisted in several of the counties in this district, and that the officers appointed to enforce it had been driven away at Chateau Richer, and their lives threatened. Deputy-Adjt.-Gen. DESALABERRY, acting under directions from the Executive Council, immediately ordered out four companies of the best and most effective of the Volunteer Active Militia, viz: No. 3 Volunteer Garrison Artillery, Capt MURRAY and Lieut. MONTIZAMBERT; No. 4 Garrison Artillery, Capt. GRANT and Lieut. W. HOME; Capt. LAMONTAGNE'S field battery of artillery, (two guns,) and the Wellington Rifles, under command of Capt. GIBSONS. These four companies left the armory about 8 o'clock in carioles, each man provided with twenty rounds of ammunition, amidst the cheers of hundreds of spectators. It is scarcely possible that the *habitans* will attempt to resist such a force, although it was reported last night that over 200 ship-carpenters from St. Roch had gone down to cut the Montmorenci bridge, and prevent the troops from proceeding to Chateau Richer. The greatest excitement prevails in the city. The volunteer force is not expected to return to town before evening, after the draft is completed, unless they meet with determined resistance. The four companies are under command of Lieut.-Col. DE SALABERRY. Mr. Justice MAGUIRE, accompanying the force in his official capacity. We will have news from the volunteer force this afternoon, which will be communicated to our readers by extra. The resistance of the draft in the rural districts was not unexpected, and has therefore not taken the authorities unawares; but that a force such as left the city last night should have been deemed necessary, has taken our citizens by surprise.

ADDITIONAL.

The *Journal*, of last evening, says: "We have just been informed at the instant, that the *Rouge* party have risen at Chateau-Richer against the execution of the militia law, and that the officers charged with the duty of putting it into effect have been obliged to take flight from the locality in order to save their lives. The rioters were all armed, and many of them appeared to be under the influence of liquor. This is sorry treatment of a law initiated by their own leader, Mr. DORION. We do not know what steps the Government intends to take under the circumstances; but, in the meantime, we cannot too strongly condemn violence and resistance to the law, from whatever side they come."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 3.

THE RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The gala event of our New-Year's celebration was the annual reception of Mr. and Mrs. LINCOLN. The White House was thrown open at 12 o'clock, and the Cabinet Ministers, the Diplomatic Corps, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Court of Claims, and the army and navy officers, paid, in the order of precedence, the compliments of the season to the President and his wife. At 1 o'clock the citizens at large were presented. The Marine Band, during the hours of reception, discoursed excellent music, and the whole affair passed off with brilliancy, no less than five thousand people having gained admittance to the reception.

The President was in the best of spirits, and received the greetings of his friends in the most genial manner.

Mrs. LINCOLN was the centre of attraction, charming all by the richness of her toilet, and the ease and grace with which she received the numerous congratulations of her admirers. A heavy purple brocade silk, richly trimmed with black velvet; an exquisitely fine black lace shawl, gloves and headdress, with jewels to correspond, completed her superb toilet.

ROBERT LINCOLN, the eldest son of the President, was also present, having left the Harvard Law School to spend the holidays with his parents.

Next Monday evening, Mrs. LINCOLN will hold a drawing-room, the first of the season.

THE DUTCH GAP CANAL.

The bulkhead of the Dutch Gap Canal was blown out last Sunday, but the earth having fallen back into the cavity thus made, more dredging will be necessary to complete the canal.

THE RUMORED PEACE MISSION.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Sr., and MONTGOMERY BLAIR returned from the Army of the Potomac yesterday. They did not visit Richmond, neither had they the necessary passes for that purpose. Thus ends the latest peace mission which rumor only originated.

THE TAX BILL.

The Sub-Committee of Ways and Means will make their report on the Tax Bill to the Committee of Ways and Means on Thursday, when the whole subject will be matured and ready for reporting to the House. They will then take up the question of finance, and proceed with its consideration until disposed of. The views of Secretary FESSENDEN will not be transmitted to the Senate and House Committees before the 1st of next week.

COMMANDER COLLINS TO BE TRIED.

Commander COLLINS has been detached from the *Wachusett* and ordered to report at Washington. He is to be tried by a naval court.

THE PARROTT GUNS.

A naval court will meet here on Thursday to investigate the bursting of the Parrott guns on board of six of the gunboats which participated in the recent attack on Fort Fisher.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 3.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S COMMISSION.

The commission of Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT was forwarded last week in time to reach the Admiral on Sunday, as a New-Year's present.

MESSENGERS TO PORTER'S FLEET.

A special messenger left Fortress Monroe at the close of last week, with dispatches from the Government for Admiral PORTER.

PERSONAL.

The Secretary of State left Washington to-night. He will attend the funeral of GEORGE M. DALLAS, late Minister to England, which is to take place at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, and on Thursday he will attend the funeral of WILLIAM L. DAYTON, our late Minister to France, at Trenton. The Secretary is attended by WILLIAM HUNTER, Chief Clerk of the State Department, Mr. NICOLAY, the President's Private Secretary, and Mr. ROBERT LINCOLN, son of the President of the United States.

THE DUTCH GAP CANAL—THE BULKHEAD BLOWN OUT.

On Sunday afternoon the bulkhead of the Dutch-Gap Canal was blown out in part; but the mass of disturbed earth fell back into the water, the explosion thus failing of its object. Dredging will therefore become necessary, should the projector persevere in continuing the work. The sound produced was low and rumbling; but accounts differ as to the large amount of powder used on the occasion.

Obituary.

THE LATE COL. WILLIAM SILLIMAN, TWENTY-SIXTH UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

The death at Beaufort, S. C., on Dec. 18, of Col. WILLIAM SILLIMAN, Twenty-sixth United States Colored Troops, in consequence of wounds received in action on Dec. 9, has already been reported in our columns. The remains arrived in this city on Friday last, and the funeral services will take place in the Presbyterian Church at Bloomfield, N. J., to-day, (Wednesday,) at 1 P. M. Those desirous of paying the last mark of respect to the memory of a gallant soldier, can do so by leaving this city via the Morris and Essex Railroad, from the foot of Barclay-street, at 11:30 A. M. Return trains will leave Bloomfield about 5 P. M., reaching this city soon after 6 o'clock.

The Court of Appeals Judgeship—Presentation to the Governor.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 3.

Gov. FENTON has appointed JOHN K. PORTER, of this city, a judge of the Court of Appeals, vice HENRY R. SELDEN resigned, and Mr. PORTER has accepted.

A number of the friends of Gov. FENTON have presented him with the celebrated Victoria dinner set at a cost of $3,000

THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

(*Continued from the First Page.*)

but even encouraged and made possible the rebellion itself. It is certain, however, that a numerous well-disciplined militia, ready and prompt to act in any exigency, will hasten the time when the National Government may relieve itself from the burden, and the State from the danger, of large standing armies.

LOCAL LEGISLATION AND ECONOMY.

In these times of vast transactions, on the part of the National Government, in the products of almost every branch of industry, when every business enterprise is stimulated to an unprecedented degree, there is likely to develope in individuals and legislatures, a tendency to extravagance and speculation. Under such stimulus a thousand fancies assume the appearance of reality and value, and legislative bodies are approached with the utmost honesty of purpose for their sanction and aid to schemes which, for the time, seem to promise the development of great resources, and to be of very general benefit. I hope the efforts of your bodies, forewarned by many disastrous precedents, will be directed to discourage this tendency. A spirit of speculation may be checked, as far as you can influence it, by discouraging special legislation, and confining your action to matters of undoubted general interest and established precedent. It is better that even a few meritorious subjects of local interest should lie in abeyance for a time, than that you should give way to the pressure, sure to follow, of numberless schemes, the real value of which it is impossible to determine in the present condition of things. I doubt not that you will be governed by a sense of that economy which requires the confining of your expenditures within the limits set by law and wholesome experience.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The best criterion of a great people is their capacity for endurance. Mankind show themselves heroic amid suffering and trial; so with our ancestors, so is it with us now. And, having resolutely determined to go thus far in the struggle, we shall not falter or hesitate when the rebellion reels under our heavy blows, when the victory, upon all the methods of human calculation, is so near.

It is hardly worth while to enter into a general discussion of the causes of the war which was forced upon us, or to speak of the duty of the people in the crisis. The flagitious character of the former is seen more and more clearly, and the latter is so obvious and readily accepted, that I could add nothing to its clearness or the spirit which animates it. In the years of peace and prosperity of our country, the Northern mind, as a general thing, reposed in the anticipation that slavery would be ultimately removed by methods, though peaceful, as imperative and inexorable as are the laws of population and the progress of Christian civilization. The like consideration or apprehension rendered the slaveholding class in the South politically desperate, and with the bitterest hatred toward free industry, finally led to the conspiracy against the Government. The slaveholder contemplated his own class, which, numerically, did not include more than one million and a half. He saw, on the other hand, that the preponderance of free labor, with its increasing power and right, would, in the future, govern the country. It was this view of the case which led the privileged portion of the South to enter upon the project of revolution, and which not only meant separation from the North, but also a change from a Democratic to an Aristocratic Government—to abrogate popular government in the South, and create another upon the ruins of the old which should perpetuate slavery. It was a conflict over the fundamental principles of government. This is alike evident from the purposes of those fomenting and leading the revolt, and from the ready sympathy with which the treason has been greeted by the oppressors of popular government in Europe.

Whilst the patriotic masses of the Union who have struggled to uphold the nationality and save the life of the Republic have had the active sympathy of the humane and liberal people of Europe, we have found in the supporters of Anti-Democratic Governments abroad, the apologists, the advocates, and, to some extent, the aiders and abettors of the rebel cause. So long as human bondage could be made a national stigma and dishonor to bring American democracy into disrepute, the organs of aristocracy in Europe were open in reviling slavery. But when slavery perpetuation became the motive for overthrowing popular institutions in America, the rebellion was justified in the opinion of this class.

But we may reasonably expect, in view of transpiring events, and the recent expression of public opinion, that this institution which has thus always been an element of weakness and dissension at home, and a source of reproach abroad, will be eradicated from the land. It seems to have been so ordered, by an over-ruling Providence, that the mad ambition of those who sought to perpetuate slavery, at the expense of the Union and civil liberty, should not only have arrayed the armies of the North to overthrow its material power, but should have stimulated the moral consciousness of the people to a clearer view of its weakness and disloyalty, so as for the first time in our history to render its utter extinction feasible.

I may safely predict, as I earnestly hope, that an amendment to the Constitution will be speedily submitted to the people and adopted by them, which shall forever prohibit slavery within the free Republic of the United States of America.

The Constitution of the Union makes it the duty of the National Government to maintain for the people of all the States republican governments. It is no less the duty of each State to throw its whole weight and influence firmly on the side of this great fundamental requirement. This Government our fathers intended to establish and transmit as a legacy to posterity. Irrespective of the division into States, we are called upon to maintain and perpetuate the trust. Eighty years of Enterprise, prosperity and progress have not lessened our obligations, or checked our devotion to the great cause of civil liberty. It is not a mistake to assume that, whatever exigency may follow, whether domestic or foreign, the great body of the people will go forward to meet and overcome it with the same firm and irresistible energy which characterized our ancestors, and has marked the subsequent course of our civilization. In this patriotic determination of the people for unity, liberty and the Constitution, I shall, at all times, earnestly join.

REUBEN E. FENTON.

The Assembly Caucus.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 2.

The Republican Assembly caucus met in the Assembly Chamber at 7 o'clock.

Hon. W. H. RICHARDSON, of Essex, was chosen chairman.

Hon. S. C. REID, of New-York, and WM. P. ANGEL, of Cattaraugus, were chosen Secretaries.

An informal ballot was taken for Speaker, which resulted as follows:

G. G. Haskins	20	James Reddington	16
T. W. Collins	19	H. Bemis	4
H. B. Lord	11	T. B. Van Buren	1

Mr. BEMIS was withdrawn.

A formal ballot was then taken with the following result:

Haskins	29	Reddington	14
Collins	23	Lord	7

Mr. LORD was withdrawn.

The second formal ballot resulted as follows:

Haskins	43	Reddington	8
Collins	23		

On motion of Mr. OLCOTT, the nomination of GEO. G. HASKINS, of Wyoming, was made unanimous.

JOSEPH B. CUSHMAN, of Oneida, was nominated for Clerk by acclamation.

C. YOUNG, of Oswego, was nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms.

HENRY A. ROGERS, of Broome, was nominated for Doorkeeper; RICHARD G. STOUT, of Tioga, for First Assistant, and ALEXANDER FRIER, of Columbus, for Second Assistant Doorkeeper.

The following were appointed a committee to call future caucuses:

Messrs. GLEASON, of Suffolk; OLCOTT, of Steuben; BARCLAY, of Washington; HUNGERFORD, of Chautauqua; and WEBBER, of Schuyler. Adjourned.

At the caucus of the Democratic members of the Assembly, the following nominations were made:

For Speaker—Mr. WEAVER, of Oneida.
For Clerk—FRANCIS HOUGHTALING, of New-York.
For Sergeant-at-Arms—A. V. B. DODGE, of Albany.
For Doorkeeper—PETER ALLANSON, of Albany.

Messrs. MATTHEWS, CUTTING and INGRAHAM were appointed a committee to call future caucuses. Adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Organization of Both Branches—Election of Speaker, Clerk, &c., in the Assembly.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 3.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M. by Lieut.-Gov. ALVORD, who addressed the Senators as follows:

SENATORS: Taking the Chair as your President, I follow usage in asking your attention for a brief moment. Our own State claims our time and our best efforts in legislation for her local interests; but she also demands of us that we fail not to bring her great strength undivided to the aid of the Government of our country in this terrible crisis of her fate.

While all have claimed to desire the perpetuation of our threatened Union differences of opinion as to the policy of the Government, have heretofore weakened our efforts; but now the people, as signified through their recent action, have determined that armed rebellion must submit without concession or compromise to outraged nationality.

We have but to endure a little longer. The overruling hand of Divine Providence is working daily by the triumphant progress of the armies of freedom and the Union, the history of the rapid decline and ultimate sure extinction of the hopes and the power of traitors. Let us work, therefore, harmoniously together to restore and reëstablish on a sure foundation the government of our fathers, showing that while as a people we claim to be one with our brothers of the loyal States, yet as a state we permit none to take from us in the great contest for freedom and humanity our proud title of "Excelsior."

You are well aware of the necessity of a strict adherence to the rules adopted for the guidance of your deliberations, to make it important for me to ask of you a ready obedience to their requirements, and I trust that I may administer the government of your body in a spirit of courtesy, kindness and impartiality, coupled, if necessary, with firmness.

It was then resolved to hold executive sessions on Wednesday of each week.

Bills were noticed to authorize the Manufacturers' Bank of Williamsburgh to change its name, and to make the terms of office of Justices of the District Courts in New-York to expire at the same time.

To incorporate the Union League Club of New-York.

To fix the compensation of members of the New-York Common Council.

To forbid the payment of local bounties.

To amend the soldiers voting law.

To authorize the construction of a ship canal from Cayuga Lake to Lake Ontario.

To provide for the appointment of Inspectors and Canvassers in the City of New-York.

Mr. HAVENS moved a resolution requesting Congress to submit to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution, prohibiting slavery in the United States forever. Laid on the table.

Mr. ANDREWS moved resolutions expressing the thanks of the State of New-York to Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Thomas and Commodore Winslow, for their brilliant and successful services in the cause of their country. Laid on the table.

The Governor's Message was then read, and 4,000 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. FOLGER presented a report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in favor of awarding the seat of the Ninth District, now held by A. C. NIVEN, to A. S. LEW, contested at the last session.

Mr. BAILEY submitted a report wherein the same conclusion was arrived at. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, January 3.

At 11 A. M. Mr. JOSEPH B. CUSHMAN, Clerk of the last House, called the Assembly to order.

The oath of office was administered to members by Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, Secretary of State.

The House then proceeded to elect a Speaker, with the following result:

GEORGE G. HASKINS	72
ABRAM B. WEAVER	49

Mr. GEORGE G. HASKINS, of Wyoming, was then declared duly elected Speaker. He addressed the Assembly as follows:

Gentlemen of the Assembly:

Accept my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred in selecting me to preside over your deliberations.

We assemble at a time of profoundly terrible importance in the history of the nation. Events are rapidly occurring which will determine our whole future as a people. Upon our legislative action much of the character of that future will depend, representing as we do, various portions of the chief State in the Union.

I trust that we shall all deeply feel the responsibilities of our position, and discharge them beneficially to the State and the nation, creditably to ourselves and acceptably to our constituents.

The short duration of the session, practically limited as it is by the constitution to the period of about one hundred days, should admonish us to a diligent and prompt performance of the duties before us, so that as far as possible we may avoid that hasty, inconsiderate, and often injudicious legislation, which is so liable to occur amid the pressure of the closing hours of the session.

With but a limited experience in the duties of the Legislature, but with a deep sense of their responsibilities, I ask the aid and performance of all, pledging myself, in return, to an impartial discharge of the duties of the chair, a faithful administration of the rules you may adopt, and an earnest effort to maintain the rights of every member of the House.

Thanking you again, gentlemen, for the honor which you have conferred, we will now proceed with the business of the session.

The House proceeded to the election of a Clerk, with the following result:

JOSEPH B. CUSHMAN, 74; FRANCIS HOUGHTALING, 49.

The Speaker declared JOSEPH B. CUSHMAN duly elected Clerk.

CHARLES E. YOUNG was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, HENRY A. ROGERS, Doorkeeper, and RICHARD S. STOUT and ALEXANDER FRIER Assistant Doorkeepers.

Mr. BOCKWAY, Private Secretary to the Governor, announced the annual message, which was read by the Clerk.

Mr. KEEGAN offered the following:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to tender the thanks of the people, through their representatives in this Assembly, to Ex-Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR, for the faithful, diligent and patriotic manner in which he has performed for the past two years the duties of his office as Governor of the State of New-York.

On motion of Mr. REDDINGTON the resolution was tabled.

Recess until 4 P. M., when members will draw for seats.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Inauguration of Gov. Fenton—The Governor's Staff.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 2, 1865.

His Excellency REUBEN E. FENTON was to-day sworn into office as the Governor of the State of New-York.

At noon Gov. FENTON and Staff, escorted by the Zouave Cadets, were received by Gov. SEYMOUR and Staff at the Executive Chamber, where the two Governors, attended by their civil and military officers, together entered the Assembly Chamber.

Mr. DEPEW, Secretary of State, amid profound silence administered the constitutional oath of office, and as the last cadence died upon his lips the booming of cannon in front of the State Capital announced to all within hearing distance, that the Empire State had changed its chief magistrates. The oath duly administered and taken, Gov. SEYMOUR in a courtley and felicious address turned over to his successor the reins of government. Gov. FETON, in accepting the charge said that he felt the grave responsibilities as well as the high honor connected with the chief magistracy of the State, and that he should, with the assistance and coöperation of all good citizens, and relying upon Divine guidance, devote his entire energies to fulfilling the high trust reposed in him. Upon the conclusion of his remarks, the constitutional oath of office was administered to Lieut.-Governor THOMAS G. ALVORD, and the ceremonial was ended.

The Governor's Staff, as officially announced, is as follows:

WILLIAM IRVINE, Adjutant-General.
GEO. S. BATCHELDER, Inspector-General.
ALEXANDER W. HARVEY, Judge Advocate-General.
E. A. MERRITT, Quartermaster-General.
JAMES B. SWAIN, Engineer-in-Chief.
SYLVESTER D. WILLARD, Surgeon General.
SELDEN E. MARVIN, Paymaster-General.
GEORGE B. LINCOLN, Jr., } Aids-de-camp.
M. G. FARRELL. }

Subsequently to the inauguration the Governor, together with Mrs. FENTON and their daughters, received the congratulations of their friends and the citizens generally at the Executive Mansion.

FROM EUROPE.

Four Days Later—Arrival of the Etna and New-York at this Port—The President's Message in England—Comments of the London Press—The Rebel Pirate Sea King at Work—Interesting Continental News.

Steamship *New-York*, from Southampton on December 21, with three days later news from Europe, arrived at this port on Sunday.

The Inman steamer *Etna*, Capt. McGUIGAN, which left Liverpool at noon on the 21st, and Queenstown on the 22d of December, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Asia* reached Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 19th of December.

The *Moravian* arrived off Londonderry at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 21st.

The *Washington* arrived at Havre at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 20th.

The United States steamer *Sacramento* was at Lisbon on the 13th of December.

The *Daniel Webster* passed Deal December 20, for London.

The steamship *Edingburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool Dec. 22.

The steamship *Bremen*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton Dec. 22.

Advices received in England from Bahia confirm the burning and capture of several vessels by the pirate *Sea King*.

The ship *Isabella*, from New-York for Bremen, has put into Fayal, leaky.

The steamship *Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Havre on the morning of the 20th.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

American affairs—more especially the President's message—receive great attention at the hands of the English press. The fact that Mr. LINCOLN repudiates the idea of negotiation and urges continued war, had the effect of animating the Liverpool Cotton market, and causing an advance in prices. It also imported more buoyancy to the Manchester market—while in the London Stock Exchange the financial statement was regarded as unfavorable, and caused a slight general decline in American Securities.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

From the London Times, Dec. 19.

The summary of Mr. LINCOLN'S message to Congress received by the *Asia*, contains little from which the people of the North can derive encouragement or consolation. This the fourth year of the war, and the position of the Government, military and financial, is rapidly growing worse; yet the predictions so often made, and always falsified by the event are again hazarded with as much confidence as ever. The question between the South and North is one that can be tried only by war, and decided only by victory which must be in favor of the strongest. On this point the North never had the slightest doubt. The message effectually destroys any expectation of peace. BUTLER, it is supposed, spoke by official inspiration, but the message proves conclusively that BUTLER was not the oracle the public supposed.

As to confiscating estates, it is necessary first to obtain the power of doing so. This the Federal Government does not yet possess, and the mere threat of confiscation gives the South the strongest possible motive to resist to the last extremity. But, considering that Mr. LINCOLN can say no more of the Federal military achievements of the past year, than that the northern armies have lost no position they held at the beginning of that period, the assumption of the power to inflict punishment on enemies who still defy the North, is rather ridiculous. The confident tone of the Message is far from being justified by the fortune of the Federal arms. If the military intelligence is unfavorable, the official Report of the state of the Federal finances is even more discouraging, or would be if anything could affect a people so deaf to the teaching of facts. Altogether the situation, even as depicted in the Message and the accompanying Reports, financial and military, renders it the most uncomfortable President's Address ever read to the American House of Representatives.

From the London Times, Dec 20.

"The only point of interest in President LINCOLN'S very bold message is its disappointment of the expectations which prevailed for some time before its delivery. In short, the message is chiefly remarkable as declaring that Mr. LINCOLN in his second Presidency will be precisely what he has been for the last four years. All we know is that he will abide by the "platform" set forth by his friends previous to his reëlection. He was chosen to continue the war, and it will not cease so long as he has the ability to carry it on. So well has British neutrality been maintained that there is only one point which concerns this Empire, in his message, directly. The resolution of the Federal Government to place an additional force on the great lakes is not to be complained of. So long as the war lasts it will be the object of the Confederates to make the British Provinces the basis of some kind of operations against their enemy. As regards the Canadian Authorities, we hope and believe they will not fail to take measures to prevent their territory being made the basis of incursions into a friendly State, and it is atisfactory to see that Mr. LINCOLN acquits them of being unjust and unfriendly toward the Republic. If by placing gunboats on Lakes Ontario and Erie he can impede these enterprises, he will only be engaged in an object in which the British authorities will be bound to assist him. But we sincerely trust that this increase of force is not meant to be permanent, for no measure has been more successful than the common disarmament of the two Powers on these inland waters, as it is probable that in a short time the military and naval defences of this great frontier will pass into the hands of the colonists themselves, we should see with regret the probability of new burdens being imposed on an infant State which desires only to pursue its peaceful way. Nor can we conceive what necessity there is that the occasional forays of a few adventurers should be brought into connection with "the question of continuing or modifying the rights of transit from Canada through the United States, as well as the regulation of imports, which was temporarily established by the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854."

As an experienced politician and a man of common sense, Mr. LINCOLN cannot believe anything so absurd as that. President DAVIS keeps an unwilling people in rebellion to the Federal authority. He feels that there is no hope of restoring the Union, except by a war so prolonged as to exhaust the South in men as well as material and money. And as he must prepare himself for such a war, he deals only in a general declaration of his unchanged views, and keeps as much as possible to himself the present state and future resources of the Northern armies."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Daily News* says that those who have followed the events of the last two months with minds unprejudiced, will find nothing surprising—nothing that was not to be fully expected in Mr. LINCOLN'S announcement that the war will go on, and it adduces arguments in support of this decision.

The *Morning Star* also thinks the Message, in so far as it does not in any way propose to make overtures to the South, is just what might have been expected. It applauds the President's firm attitude on the slavery question, and says that history does not record a more striking instance of retribution than has fallen upon the South in the matter of slavery.

The London *Times*, in its City Article, points out that, although contrary, apparently, to some expectations, the message of the President did not contain any announcement regarding the opening of trading relations with the South; it appears under date from Washington, the 2d of December, that regulations for the purpose have been formally promulgated, and the *Times* explains what those regulations are.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Observer* says: Parliament will, most probably meet on the 7th or 9th of February.

The same journal says: Sir R. ALCOCK has not been recalled, but is ordered home in order to confer with Her Majesty's Government on the state of affairs in Japan.

On the 17th of December the coiling of the new Atlantic cable was commenced from the manufactory at Greenwich to the ship *Amethyst*, lent by the British Admiralty, for conveying the cable to the *Great Eastern* at Sheerness. The coiling was proceeding at the rate of two miles per hour.

The hearing of the appeal of Bishop COLENSO before the Privy Council had terminated. Judgment was referred.

Cardnal WISEMAN was laboring under severe indisposition.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

A Paris telegram states that Mr. CHARLES COUTI, the Corsican, who voted against the Orleans dynasty and for the occupation of Rome, had been appointed the successor of M. MOCQUARD. It was reported at Paris that a conference was about to be held at the French Foreign Office, to consider the expediency of relieving Greece of part of her liabilities toward the guaranteeing Powers, so as to render it practicable to contract a new loan. Late advices from Tunis, received in Paris, report a renewed outbreak by the Arabs.

Prince NAPOLEON has gone to Switzerland for a few weeks.

The Paris papers publish a dispatch from Messina, announcing that disturbances had broken out in Zante, from political causes, and several persons had been wounded.

Prices were higher in the Paris Flour Market, but sales were difficult. Flour of the six marks was officially quoted at 47f. 50c. the sack.

The Paris Bourse was firm, and Rentes closed on Monday at 65f. 40 centimes.

SPAIN.

A dispatch from Madrid of Dec. 18 says:

The Ministerial crisis has come to an end. All endeavors to form another Ministry having proved futile, Gen. NARVAEZ will retain office, no change taking place in the Ministry.

The opening of the Cortes will take place on the 23d, and the Queen will deliver a speech from the throne.

Marshal CONCHA has been nominated President of the Senate.

A contract for a loan of 3,000,000 sterling to Spain had been signed by M. PEREIRA in Paris. The opening of the Cortes was to take place on the 23d of December. Marshal COUCHA had been nominated President of the Senate.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, Dec. 20.

All the markets closed flat to-day. No movement is looked for until after the end of the year.

Consols closed without animation, at 89½@⅝.

There was a full discount demand at the Bank to day, and in the Stock Exchange advances were in request at 5¾@6 ₩ cent.

Confederate Loan closed ½ better—61@63.

French Rentes 65f. 25c.

Paris advices confirm the statement that the contract for the loan of £3,000,000 to Spain by M. PEREIRA was signed on Saturday.

American Securities unaltered.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 22.

Consols close at 89@89¼ for money.

American Stocks are steady.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 21—A. M.

COTTON—Under the influence mainly of the President's Message, an active demand sprung up and prices generally have advanced about ¼d. ₩ ℔., and in some instances, rather more for the better descriptions. The business of Monday and Tuesday adds up 30,000 bales, including 15,000 for speculation and export.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—The market yesterday was stronger and more business was done at rather higher rates, especially for the better descriptions of cloth and yarn. Buyers, however, did not evince anything like anxiety for business.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., GORDON, BRUCE & Co., and others, report: Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat sold to a fair extent, yesterday, at full prices, 8s. being paid ₩ cental for fine Amber Iowa. Indian Corn firm and a shade dearer.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and others report: Beef and Pork quiet at late rates. New Bacon dull and prices declining. Lard dull, but quotations unaltered. Tallow steady. Butter firm for good qualities.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet; small sales of Pearls at 29s. @ 29s. 6d. Sugar firmer. Coffee steady. Rice unchanged. Linseed Oil quiet but steady. Resin and Spirits of Turpentine continue quiet. Petroleum remains firm at 2s. for fine refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS generally dull, but steady for fine qualities of both WHEAT and FLOUR. SUGAR quiet and unchanged. COFFEE in limited demand but holders firm. TEA quiet and unaltered. RICE steady. TALLOW slow. P. Y. C., 41s.

[*By Telegraph to Queenstown.*]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 22.

COTTON—Sales for two days 25,000 bales, including 12,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firm, with an advancing tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull.

PRODUCE—Petroleum is firm.

Destruction of the Steamship George Washington by Fire.

THE CARGO A TOTAL LOSS—PROBABLE DAMAGE ABOUT $500,000.

At about 9 P. M. on Monday the steamship *George Washington*, of Cromwell's line of New-York and New-Orleans steamships, lying at Pier No. 9, North River, was discovered to be on fire.

The flames were first seen bursting forth from the forecastle. Thence they sprang into the rigging and soon covered the decks, and threatened other shipping which lay moored on the opposite side of the dock, but the firemen succeeded in getting several streams upon their rigging, and confined the fire to the *Washington*.

At midnight the fire had eaten its way into the cabin and lower hold of the steamship, and, it being evident that both vessel and cargo must be consumed, the firemen directed their efforts thenceforward solely to the saving of other property. Fortunately, there was no wind, else the fire must have been vastly more disastrous.

The *Washington* had about seven hundred bales of cotton, from two thousand to three thousand barrels of flour, and a cargo of assorted merchandise in her hold, all of which was consumed.

The *Washington*, which was owned by Messrs. CLARK & SEAMAN, was insured for $148,000 in the following-named marine insurance offices: Atlantic, Union, Mutual, Columbia, Great Western, Harmony, Phœnix, Delaware Mutual, Safety (of Philadelphia,) and North American, of (Philadelphia;) but by whom the cargo was owned or insured our reporter was unable to learn.

The ship lies water-logged and still burning in her berth, and must be nearly, if not quite, a total loss; but her machinery, it is thought, may be saved in a damaged state. She was one of the finest craft that sail between New-York and New-Orleans, and had been but a short time in service.

The aggregate loss on both ship and cargo is estimated at near $500,000.

Great News Close at Hand.—Mobile is doomed. The rebels know it. Every hour important information relative to the Granger expedition is looked for. It would be about as easy for the rebels to make head against our armies, as at present constituted and commanded, as for fever and ague, dyspepsia or biliousness to resist the curative effect of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, which are now working wonders in all parts of the country as antidotes to a large class of diseases. Sold everywhere. New-York, No. 59 Cedar-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Perry's
MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.
WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

A Card.

The undersigned is now prepared to sell his entire stock of English pocket and table cutlery, &c., at a liberal discount—in lots to suit purchasers—a portion having been partially damaged by water, occasioned by the recent fire in the building adjoining his store in Beekman-street.

The stock comprises an extensive assortment of Geo. Worstenholms & Sons' pocket cutlery and razors, Joseph Rodgers & Sons' cutlery and scissors, Wade & Butcher's razors, Ward & Payne's edge tools, Richard Grove & Sons' files, edge tools, saws, &c., as well as an extensive variety of cutlery, files, tools, &c., of his own brand and importation.

All goods not sold at private sale before the 15th of January, or thereabouts, will be closed out at auction.
JOHN H. SCOTT,
No. 57 Beekman-st., New-York.

A Splendid Number.
THE JANUARY NUMBER
OF THE
UNITED STATES SERVICE MAGAZINE.
CONTAINS
A valuable Letter from Gen. Sherman.
A graphic Biography of Farragut, with Portrait.
The recent Campaign in Missouri.
The Romance of a Raid, and many other articles of the highest interest and value.
For sale by all news-dealers. Sent post-paid for 50 cents.
C. B. RICHARDSON, Publisher,
No. 441 Broadway, N. Y.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Facts for Soldiers.—Throughout the Indian and Crimean Campaigns, the only medicines which proved themselves able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy and Fever, were HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Therefore, let every Volunteer see that he is supplied with them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Counterfeits! Counterfeits!! Parties dealing in my preparations are warned against purchasing any Pills and Ointment represented as being mine that do not have my private revenue stamp on each box or pot, and the words "Holloway, New-York," watermarked in the book of directions. The counterfeits are now offered for sale in this city. Any party who will detect them will receive a handsome reward by applying to the undersigned.
THOS. HOLLOWAY,
No. 80 Maiden-lane.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 183 Centre-st.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—THE BEST FIRE PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. DEPOT No. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BEEBE—RAYMOND.—At St. John's Church, Hartford, on Monday, Jan. 2, by Rev. Wm. C. Doane, EDMUND S. BEEBE and ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of the late James H. Raymond, all of New-York. No cards.

WALDRON—HORAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 1, by Rev. J. W. Diller, Mr. SAMUEL L. WALDRON and Miss MARTHA HORAN, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

WHITE—CODLING.—On Sunday, Dec. 25, by Rev. V. Bruce, JOHN WHITE, Justice of the Peace, and MARY J. P. CODLING, only daughter of Edward Codling, all of Hoboken, N. J.

WATERBERRY—PALMER.—By Rev. E. Harris, at the Parsonage, in Bedford, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 2, Mr. JARED W. WATERBERRY and Miss EMMA PALMER, both of Long Ridge, Conn.

DIED.

ALLYN.—On Sunday, Jan. 1, of consumption, E. W. ALLYN, aged 32 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his acquaintance, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, Woodhaven, L. I., on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

ANTHON.—On Sunday, Jan. 1, GEORGE ANTHON, formerly of the U. S. Navy, in the 33d year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

BUEL.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Saturday, Dec. 31, MARY ANN, wife of Henry W. Buel, M. D., and daughter of the late John Laidlaw, of Brooklyn.

Funeral at Litchfield on Tuesday morning, Jan. 3.

BUTLER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 3, HENRY M., eldest son of Henry Butler.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 414 West 23d-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

CHURCH.—On Monday morning, Jan. 2, PHEBE CHAMPLIN CHURCH.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of Miss Harison, are requested to attend her funeral, from St. Paul's Church, this day, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock.

CHIPMAN.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 1, Rev. TAPPING REEVE CHIPMAN, in the 54th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant-square, New-York, this day, (Wednesday,) the 4th inst., at 10 o'clock.

CLARKE.—On Monday, Jan. 2, of pneumonia, aged 46 years, THOMAS EVANS CLARKE, of the late firm of Clarke & Brown.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 63 Irving-place, corner of 18th-st., on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

COCK.—At Westbury, first month, 2d, of paralysis, ELIZABETH HICKS, wife of William T. Cock, aged 59 years.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from Westbury Meeting-house, on Sixth Day, 1st month, 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will meet the 9 A. M. train (from James-slip) Long Island Railroad, at Westbury Station.

COMSTOCK.—On Tuesday, Jan. 3, JULIA M., wife of Andrew Comstock.

Funeral services will be held on Thursday next, at 3½ P. M., in the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Krebs, Madison-av., corner of 29th-st. The remains will be taken to New-Milford, Conn., for interment, on Friday next, by New-Haven 8 A. M. train.

DOUGHERTY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Jan. 2, GEORGE T. DOUGHERTY, M. D., aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from Christ Church, Bedford av., near 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

GARDNER.—On Monday, Jan. 2, of dropsy, ISAAC GARDNER, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1½ o'clock, at No. 23 Eldridge-st. His remains will be taken to Beekman, Dutchess County, for interment.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

HUNTINGTON.—At New-Rochelle, on Monday morning, Jan. 2, Mrs. MARY HUNTINGTON, wife of the late James P. Huntington, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence.

KEMBLE.—On Sunday, Jan. 1, after a short illness, MARGARET C., wife of William Kemble, aged 68 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 11 A. M., at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st. The friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

LAW.—Suddenly, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, WILLIAM W. LAW, of Meredith, Delaware Co., N. Y., and son of the late Samuel A. Law, of that place, aged 19 years and 6 months.

MOORE.—On Monday, Jan. 2, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, JOHN B. MOORE, in the 95th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 5, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, W. N. Hawkins, Church Road, Port Richmond. Boat leaves foot of Dey-st. at 12 o'clock, and returns at 4 P. M. Carriages in waiting.

MERSELES.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Jan. 22, after a brief illness, JACOB M. MERSELES, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Bergen, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

OWEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 1, MICAH MOTT OWEN, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Hohenlinden Lodge No. 56, F. and A. M., and the members of Brooklyn Lodge of Perfection, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 1 P. M., at his late residence, Oxford-st., near Myrtle-av. The fraternity in general are also respectfully invited to attend.

PRINGLE.—On Monday, Dec. 26, at Middletown, Monmouth County, N. J., at the residence of her son-in-law, John B. Patterson, in the full hope of a joyful resurrection, MARGARET, relict of the late John Pringle, of New-York, aged 71 years.

Her remains were interred in Fairview Cemetery at that place.

ROSS.—At Nice, France, on Thursday, Dec. 8, of consumption, JENNIE E. ROSS, daughter of the late James Ross, M. D., of New-York.

SATTERLEE.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 31, ALFRED H. SATTERLEE, youngest son of the late John R. Satterlee, aged 29 years.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 122 Bergen-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

SCOFIELD.—On Sunday, Jan. 1, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., at the residence of his uncle, James Chambers, Esq., EDGAR G. SCOFIELD, son of Augustus H. and Catharine C. Scofield, of Walden, Orange County, N. Y., in the 18th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Walden, and the funeral services held in the Reformed Dutch Church, on Wednesday, Jan 4, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation.

SANBORN.—On Friday, Dec. 30, at Hanover, N. H., MARY ANN WEBSTER, wife of Prof. Edwin D. Sanborn, and daughter of the late Hon. Ezekiel Webster.

TUCKER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 3, WM. TUCKER Jr., in the 21st year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 32 Macdougal-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

TOWNSEND.—At Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 30, WALTER F. TOWNSEND, in the 70th year of his age, for many years a resident of Staten Island, and previously of the City of New-York.

WALKE.—On Monday, Jan. 2, THOMAS WALKE, native of Plymouth, Devonshire, Eng., aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 West 24th-st., on Thursday, Jan. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WHITE.—On Sunday, Jan. 1, ELLEN WHITE, relict of Levi White, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 137 East 17th-st., on Wednesday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WATSON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 3, MARIA L., wife of Alfred L. Watson, and daughter of Abrm. Fowler, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church at Tubby Hook. Trains leave Chambers-st at 11:30 A. M.

WALKER.—On Monday, Jan. 2, BELLE LIVINGSTON, only daughter of Nathan B. and Nellie J. Walker, aged 6 months and 19 days.

Funeral this day, (Wednesday,) Jan. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 313 West 22d-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

☞ The funeral of the late THOS. F. BULL will take place at Trinity Church, on Thursday morning, Jan. 5, at 10½ o'clock. His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1862, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

EAGLE GAS STOVES,
FOR
HEATING AND COOKING.
Every stove warranted as represented.
Call or send for descriptive catalogues.
EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
No. 474 Broadway, New-York.

CLOTHING.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SMOKING JACKETS,
AND
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
A fine assortment at greatly
REDUCED PRICES.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
Broadway, corner Warren-st.

A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY *Times* for the year 1861, complete, or nearly so, wanted. Address C. L. T., Box No. 2,025 Post-office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A GRAND ROMANCE OF THE WAR.
LIFE IN THE SADDLE;
OR,
THE CAVALRY SCOUT.
BY NED BUNTLINE,
Late of the First Regiment New-York Mounted Rifles.
Illustrations by Darley.
Price 25 cents.

The author, in his preface, dedicates this work to his old comrades of the First New-York Mounted Rifles and the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry; illustrating, as it does, many of the most exciting scenes through which both regiments passed in the campaign on the Blackwater and in the vicinity of Norfolk and Petersburgh.

The story is written in Ned Buntline's best style, and is a most graphic, exciting and thrilling portraiture of the scenes and incidents of an eventful campaign.

Mailed free of postage on receipt of price.
FREDERIC A. BRADY,
Publisher,
No. 22 Ann-st., New-York.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON
PRICE 15 CENTS.
A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

THE
THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW,
FOR
JANUARY, 1865,
IS NOW READY.
CONTENTS:
ART. I.—Abraham Lincoln.
II.—The Early Church and Slavery.
III.—The Records of Venetian Diplomacy.
IV.—Girard College and its Founder.
V.—The Foundation of the Roman Empire.
VI.—The National Resources.
VII.—Palfrey's History of New-England.
VIII.—Natural Theology as a Positive Science.
IX.—Heraldry in New-England.
X.—Aristocratic Opinions of Democracy.
XI.—Critical Notices.
List of recent Publications.
The Semi-Centenary of the North American Review.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS announce that they have become the proprietors of the
NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW,
which will henceforth be published by them. The present editors,
Prof. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,
CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, Esq.,
under whose control the REVIEW has gained new life and brilliancy during the past year, will continue to have the entire editorial charge of its pages.
THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is published quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in numbers of about three hundred pages each, containing matter equal to four ordinary octavo volumes.
TERMS—Six dollars a year, or one dollar and fifty cents per number.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

"Rather get in coal than go without it."—*Boston Post.*
THE HOME JOURNAL
for this week is the first number of the volume for 1865. A new copyright romance, entitled
LILLIAN'S LOVERS,
is commenced with this issue. Prominent among the many features of the current number, is an elaborate three column article, headed
THE HISTORY, LITERATURE AND POETRY OF SKATING,
which is believed to be the first
HISTORY OF SKATING
ever published.
Now ready. For sale everywhere. Single copies, seven cents.
Subscription terms $3 a year.
N. P. WILLIS & MORRIS PHILLIPS,
Publishers, No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE REBELLION RECORD, PART 45,
Being the completion of the seventh volume.
Containing portraits of
BRIG.-GEN. JAMES S. NEGLEY
and BRIG.-GEN. A. WILLICH.
Price 60 cents.
This day published
By D. VAN NOSTRAND,
No. 192 Broadway.

NOTICE.
The patrons of the REBELLION RECORD are notified of a change in the proprietorship of the work. The subscriber, having purchased of Mr. Putnam and Mr. Holt their entire interest in the stereotype plates and stock of said work, will continue its publication.
With greater facilities for its prompt and improved appearance, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the very liberal patronage which has heretofore been bestowed upon the work.
As each number is stereotyped, back numbers and volumes, or complete sets, can always be obtained.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
JANUARY, 1865. No. 192 Broadway
*** Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

MORRIS' INFANTRY TACTICS.
INFANTRY TACTICS. Comprising the School of the Soldier, School of the Company. Instruction for Skirmishers, School of the Battalion.
EVOLUTIONS OF THE BRIGADE,
AND
Directions for Manœuvering the Division and the Corps d'Armée.
By Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM H. MORRIS, U. S. Vols., and late U. S. 2d Infantry.
2 vols. 18mo. Cloth. $2.
This day published by
D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway.
*** Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
THE MORRISONS.
1 volume, neat beveled cloth. Price $2
I have read with great pleasure the proof-sheets of "The Morrisons." It is a novel of wonderful power, and having once commenced, I was compelled to finish it. The characters of Larry, Bess and Berley are admirably and powerfully drawn. It is indeed most original, being at once excellent in construction and dialogue. It is quite refreshing, in these days of diseased sensational novels, to meet with one so interesting, yet so healthy in its tone. Very truly yours,
ADA VROOMAN.
JOHN BRADBURN, Publisher,
No. 49 Walker-st., New-York.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY REVIEW
will appear on SATURDAY, Jan. 7,
PRICE 10 CENTS.
C. B. SEYMOUR, Editor.
THOMAS HAGEN, Publisher.
Office 7 Mercer-st. Wholesale agency, American News Co.

SAVE LABOR! SAVE YOUR COAL!
If you want a Heater, Range or Stove that will require but one lighting of fires in the season, give you a pure, moist atmosphere, consume less coal and give less trouble than any other, call at No. 270 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway. JOHN SUMNER.

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES,
New styles. Large size, just received from Paris. Gilt, Jet, Steel and Pearl. Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen, and twenty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
New Styles—Just received. THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Of all descriptions,
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

DIAMOND RINGS
Of all descriptions, from TWENTY-FIVE, FIFTY, SEVENTY-FIVE, ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR AND FIVE HUNDRED TO TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,
FINE GOLD—New Styles—SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES.
THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NECKLACES FOR MISSES.
TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN, to THIRTY DOLLARS. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

AN APPROPRIATE PRESENT.—ALBUMS filled with pictures of the good and the great are always acceptable, but an accurate phrenological and physiognomical description of character, would be a present both new and useful to any gentleman or lady. Examinations, with written charts, given daily, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

ELIZABETH L. COMSTOCK, AN APPROVED minister of the Society of Friends from Michigan, has appointed a meeting for Divine worship, to be held in Friend's Meeting-house, on Twentieth-st., nearly opposite Gramercy-park, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF HOHENLINDEN LODGE NO. 56, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at the lodge rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d inst., at 12 M. By order of
J. W. OSBORNE, Master.
A. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS and WASTE PAPER of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.,
One door west of Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN

TRUSTEES:

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York.
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William-st., New-York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & CO., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New-York.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
TREASURER.
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK . . . 300,000 SHARES.
AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.
Stock subject to no further assessment.
50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

A large majority of the stock of this company having been already taken in New-York and Philadelphia, the subscription books will positively close on Jan. 13

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place.
☞ Maps and Prospectus can be obtained on application at the office of the Company.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES purchased, and on hand, for sale.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 5 Broad-st.
All descriptions of Government Securities, State and Railroad Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States at the best rates. Deposits received subject to sight draft and interest allowed.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, THOS. REED.
Late Cashier of Hanover Bank.
SPECIAL PARTNERS.
JOHN MAXWELL, WILLIAM R. FINCH.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

Office of the Mariposa Company, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 248, 253, 319, 400, 451, 464, 552, 606, 612, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 990, 1087, 1168, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
Dated 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

Office of the Mariposa Company, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on an after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
Dated 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston executed without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR. HARVEY DURAND.

Office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, Corner Broad-st., New-York, Dec. 22, 1864.
COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad, first mortgage bonds.
COUPONS of Joliet and Chicago Railroad, first mortgage bonds.
COUPONS of Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, first mortgage bonds.
And COUPONS of Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad, preferred first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1865, will be paid at our office on and after the 3d day of January next, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

Bank Department, Albany, Aug. 29, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236 Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Seventh Ward Bank, late an incorporated bank located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at par, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.
The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

Office Wells, Fargo &, Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, Office No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 20, 1864.
IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (18th) of January next, at this office. Polls will be closed at 2 o'clock.
The transfer books will be closed on Jan. 8.
JAMES S. MACKIE, Secretary.

Office Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, Aug 28, 1864.
COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, ON FIRST MORTgage Bonds of Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad, will be paid at our office on and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865.
Coupons of Gold Bonds will be paid in gold.
Coupons of Currency Bonds will be paid in currency.
Both subject to Government tax.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Office of the Bigelow Blue Stone Company, Malden, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of nine Trustees and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the company, Malden, N. Y., on the second MONDAY of January next, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 3 o'clock of that day.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

Office of the Smith and Parmelee Gold Co., No. 34 Broad-street, New-York.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUStees of the Smith and Parmelee Gold Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. The transfer books will close on the 6th January, and reopen 10th January.
WM. H. PENDLETON, Secretary.

Merchants' Bank, New-York, Dec. 27, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF ELEVEN Directors, and for Inspectors of Election of this association, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Tradesmen's Bank, New-York, Dec. 24, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1865, of the First MortgageBonds of the above company, will be paid on presentation, in gold coin, (less 5 per cent. U. S. tax,) at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF COLUMBUS AND INdianapolis, and Richmond and Covington Railroads, due January 1, 1865, will be paid at St. Nicholas Bank on January 3. B. E. SMITH, President.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS.
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.
We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY;
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.
"LITTLE KANAWHA AND ELK RIVER PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY," OF WEST VIRGINIA.
Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and to report, "that the property of this company—62,860 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.
The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.
Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenbos, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bernheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenbos, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bernheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, New-York, Dec. 20, 1864.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 12th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)
No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.
The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York, Dec. 8, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 till after the said election.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE DEC. 31 and Jan. 1, will be paid on and after the above dates, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers:
Chicago City Municipal Bonds.
Chicago City Water Loan Bonds.
Albany City Six Per Cent. Bonds.
Buffalo City Six Per Cent. Bonds, Dec. 31.
Buffalo City Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad First Funded Coupon Bonds.
Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad Bonds.
Missouri State Bonds, issued to Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad Convertible Bonds.

The Central National Bank of the City of New-York, New-York, Dec. 8, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), commencing at 10 A. M. and closing at 4 P. M. W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of first mortgage bonds, series A. of the St Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the third day of January, 1865.
Envelopes properly prepared to guard against errors, will be furnished on application.
C. BUTLER, President.

Office of the Eagle Fire Company, New-York, Dec. 28, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1865, commencing at 12 o'clock M, and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, due the 1st of January next, will be paid in coin at our office, less Government tax, No. 36 Wall-st., Dec. 27, 1864. EUGENE KELLY & CO.

Office of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, No. 202 11th-st., between Avenues C and D, New-York, Dec. 29, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this company and three inspectors of the next election, will be held at this office, No. 202 11th-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 M, to 1 P. M.
A. B. HODGES, Secretary.

Office Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Co., Sandusky, Dec. 29, 1864.
THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company are hereby notified that the interest warrants falling due on the first day of January, 1865, issued with bonds, will be paid at maturity at the office of E. T. H. Gibson, Esq., No. 54 William-st., New-York.
C. L. BOALT, President.

The Market Bank, New-York, Dec. 27, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after said election.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

Transfer Office of the Chicago and North Western Railway Co., No. 8 Wall-st. New-York, Dec. 29, 1864.
THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1865, from the bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, will be paid on and after January 3, on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

Butchers and Drovers' Bank, New-York, Dec. 29, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the board
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Langdon Rolling Mill Company will be held at the office of the Company at Room No. 63 Trinity Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees to serve for the ensuing year.
J. R. LAWRENCE, Treasurer and Sec'y.
New-York, Dec. 30, 1864.

Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1864.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Special Mortgage Bonds of this company, issued to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, New-York.
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE RUSSELL FILE COMPANY.
Capital $500,000; divided into 25,000 shares of $20 each.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $10 PER SHARE.
President,
GEORGE A. OSGOOD, Esq.
Vice-President.
I. B. WELLINGTON, Esq.
Trustees,
Hon. SIDNEY P. INGRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY R. MORGAN, Esq.,
F. B. HASTINGS, Esq.,
WILLIAM COX, Esq.,
CHARLES LEDIARD, Esq.
Bankers and Subscription Agents,
Messrs. POLHAMIUS & JACKSON,
No. 43 Exchange-place,
and
Messrs. MILLS, KNICKERBACKER & CO.,
No. 26 Broad st.
Treasurer,
WM. H. OSGOOD, Esq.
This company, having purchased the exclusive right of the recent invention for restoring worn-out files, intend erecting a suitable factory, and for that purpose, offer for sale, at their bankers, 5,000 shares of their capital stock, at $10 per share, par value being $20 per share. The company beg to inform the public that by this invention they will be able to restore and make, in every respect, equal to new, 300 dozen of worn-out 12-inch files per day, at the trifling expense of 65 cents per dozen, and other sizes in proportion.
Everyone in any way connected or acquainted with any branch of mechanical industry, will at once appreciate the great value of such an invention, and the large field it offers for safe and profitable investment. The company beg to refer, for further particulars, to their prospectus, which can be obtained at their bankers, Messrs. MILLS, KNICKERBACKER & CO., No. 26 Broad-st., and
Messrs. POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange place.

THE NEWARK PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Incorporated under the laws of New-York.
CAPITAL STOCK $130,000—SHARES $10 EACH.
Office No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 8.
Owns two hundred acres of land in fee simple, its entire product being the property of stockholders. Located in the heart of the most productive oil region, near Pithole Creek, three-quarters of a mile from the Allegheny, about forty rods from Cherry Run. It is surrounded with wells. Among them are the Reed, Amazon, Auburn, Horton and Warren wells. The pipes transmitting oil from the last cross this territory. This Company offer special inducements for investment, not only in location, surroundings and intrinsic value, but in the fact that the capital of $130,000 is so small in proportion to its large and valuable territory, owned in fee simple. There is room for many wells, whose product will be divided on a small capital, promising large remuneration. Should the whole territory yield only an equivalent to one 40-barrel well, it would give a net of $120,000 per year to divide on its stock, or about 100 per cent. If the surrounding developments are any guide, it should yield several times that amount. The President is actually engaged in the work of development. The books will be open for subscription, for a short time, at the office, a limited amount of stock only being left.
WM. G. LORD, President.
JOHN McKILLOP, Vice-President.
W. H. Murphy, Treasurer.
S. Chase, Secretary.

WITHDRAWN AFTER 7TH JANUARY.
TEN-FORTY GOLD BOND,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions THIS WEEK ONLY for the above Bonds.
Payments may be made—
One-third 7th January.
One-third 14th January.
One-third 21st January.
All the 5 per cent. Treasury Notes received in payment and interest allowed to date of same.
A commission of ¼ per cent. returned to all persons subscribing for these Bonds, and attention is called to them as being the only bonds expressly made by law the PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. Stout, Cashier.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
Will pay, Jan. 3, 1865, the interest due on the following named securities, viz.:
Indiana State 2½ per cent. and 5 per cent. stocks.
Kansas State 7 per cent. Bonds
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
Indiana Central Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds.
Indiana and Illinois Central Railway 7 per cent. Bonds.
Jackson County (Ohio) Bonds.
City of Marietta (Ohio) Bonds.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Petroleum Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them, will be held at their office, No. 10 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, the 3d day of January next, at 12 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 30 to Jan. 4.
WED. W. CLARK, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 28, 1864.

NOTICE.
Treasury Department, Jan. 2, 1865.
Notice is hereby given, that any subscriptions for 10-40 bonds made during the coming week, amounting to $15,000 and upward, may be paid in installments of not less than one-third on the 7th inst., not less than one-third on the 14th inst., and the balance on the 21st inst.
Each installment must be some multiple of $100.
W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, of the City of New-York, on the morning of Jan. 2, 1865:

LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock		$250,000 00
Circulating Notes		250,000 00
Due Depositors		437,747 16
Due United States Treasurer		118,382 78
Due Banks		39,570 35
Dividend Unpaid		12,500 00
Profit and Loss		16,144 26
Total		$1,124,344 55
RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		$329,955 68
Real Estate		50,000 00
Furniture		3,166 65
Due from Banks		3,837 84
United States Bonds, deposited to secure circulating notes	$280,000 00	
United States Bonds deposited to secure deposits	50,000 00	
United States Bonds on hand	41,000 00	—$371,000 00
Premium on United States Bonds		20,047 38
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	$247,477 54	
Notes of National and State Banks	5,955 00	
Other Cash Items	92,904 46	— 346,337 00
Total		$1,124,344 55

I, Chas. Hudson, Cashier of the Eighth National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this third day of January, 1865. Wm. H. Kipp, Notary Public.

STATEMENT ON THE MORNING OF Jan. 3, 1865, of the NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 Broadway, New-York:

LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock		$1,000,000 00
Profits and Surplus		165,122 90
Dividends unpaid		44,566 39
Circulation		876,060 00
Deposits		8,273,774 91
Total		$10,359,524 20
ASSETS.		
Loans and Discounts		$2,544,857 48
U. S. Bonds with Treasurer	$1,360,000 00	
Other U. S Securities	2,004,725 67	— 3,364,725 67
Furniture and Fixtures		10,000 00
Legal Tender Notes		1,817,892 00
Specie		56,054 26
Checks and Notes of other Banks		597,983 63
Due from other Banks		1,968,011 16
Total		$10,359,524 20

Office of the Mariposa Company, No. 34 Wall-st.
AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE First Mortgage Bondholders of the Mariposa Company, held at the office of the company the 3d day of January, 1865, it was unanimously recommended that the bondholders do postpone the presenting of their coupons for twenty-five days, pending the examination of the affairs of the company by the Joint Committee of the bondholders and stockholders, to enable said committee to report what action is necessary to secure the best interest of the company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders and Trustees of the WESTMORELAND PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-Brunswick, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of January, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Clark & Sumner, No. 10 Pine-st. Punctual attendance is requested, as buisness of importance will be transacted.
H. W. C. TWEDDLE, Secretary.

The Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Co. General Office, No. 35 William-st. New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company are closed until the morning of Friday, the 20th day of January, proximo.
By order of the Board of Managers.
A. I. ODELL, Treasurer.

Office Beekman Fire Insurance Co., No. 10 Wall-st. New-York, Dec. 24, 1864.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. E. H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

Eighth National Bank, No. 650 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 19, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—INTEREST ON ALL THE BONDS OF the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1865, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank, on and after Jan. 3.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company has removed its offices from No. 10 Wall-st., to No. 140 Broadway.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 71 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., New-York. Books for subscription for membership now opened at the rooms. Terms $25 per annum.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. WM. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

ATHENS COUNTY COUPONS, DUE 1ST of January, 1865, will be paid at the office of WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, Dec. 12, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of 15 Per Cent. and the Government tax out of the profits of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January proximo. The business of this bank will be discontinued after the 31st of December inst., and be merged into the First National Bank of this city.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
NINTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.
The directors of the Central Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of Ten per cent. upon their capital stock of $5,000,000, payable on the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst. WED W. CLARKE, Secretary.

Norwich and Worcester R. R. Co., Treasurer's Office, Norwich, Conn., Dec. 28, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 10th proximo, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger on the 4th day of January, 1865.
Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s Office, No. 56 Wall-st, New-York.
The transfer books will be closed from the 4th day to the 11th day of January, 1865.
Persons holding the bonds of this Company, payable June 1, 1864, are requested to present them for payment. No interest will be paid on them after that date.
Stockholders holding the Treasurer's orders for stock, to be placed to their credit on the books of the Transfer Agency, must surrender them before the books are closed, on the 4th proximo, to entitle them to receive the dividend.
Stockholders will please take notice of the following extract from the law, when they authorize the transfer of stock, or give an order for their dividend:
"Every corporation having capital stock divided into shares, shall register the names and residences of all its shareholders, and shall issue no certificate of stock to a shareholder or purchaser of a share, until he informs the corporation, or Transfer Agent, of his actual place of residence, and shall pay no dividend to a shareholder until he informs the corporation thereof."
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., Office No. 73 South 4th-st. Philadelphia, Nov. 30, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.
A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.
Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No 56 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Co., Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1864.
DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 2¼ per cent. free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31 inst., and 3¼ per cent, less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., the latter in anticipation of that due April 1, 1865. Both payable on and after Jan. 17, 1865, at the company's office in this city, and by the transfer agents, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the holders, as registered at the respective offices. The transfer books will close on the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the 17th day of January thereafter. By order of the board.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

Office of the Central Mining Company, No. 284 Pearl-st., Market Bank Building. New-York, Dec. 29, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL MINING COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of two dollars and a half ($2½) per share, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 5th to the morning of the 16th of January.
JAMES M. MILLS, Treasurer.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER Fire Insurance Company.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

Bank of New-York, Dec. 16, 1864.
161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th of January next.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Office of the Panama Railroad Company, Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 24, 1864.
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) per cent. out of the earning of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of December until the morning of the 7th of January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., New-York, Dec. 22, 1864.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of full-paid shares of this Company, registered the 20th day of January next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of January, and opened on the 3d day of February.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

Office of the Fountain Oil Company, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 3, 1865.
DIVIDEND NO. 1.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the company on the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and opened on the 17th.
BENJAMIN NATHAN, Treasurer.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has been declared on the capital stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865, to those who shall be stockholders on the 24th day of December inst., when the transfer books will close, and reopen again on the 3d day of January next.
New-York, Dec. 7, 1864. W. BEMENT, Treas.

Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Co., Room No. 51 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 28, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th day of January, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 5 to 15, inclusive. F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

Office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, cor. Broad-st, New-York, Dec. 23, 1864.
THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE and three-quarters (1¾) per cent., free from Government tax, due Jan. 1, 1865, on Joliet and Chicago Railroad stock, and on Alton and St. Louis Railroad stock, will be paid on and after the 3d day of January next, by the United States Trust Co., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.
M. K. JESUP & CO., Transfer Agents.

Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn, Brooklyn, Dec. 23, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared out of the profits of the six months ending the 31st inst., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, President.

Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, New-York, Dec. 21, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., and an Extra Dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY—JANUARY DIVIDEND.—The trustees of this institution have declared a semi-annual dividend (free from Government tax) of Five and Six Per Cent. on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after Jan. 21.
CHAS. PECK, President.
Henry C. Fisher, Secretary.

Mechanics' Bank, New-York, Dec. 21, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer book will be closed from this date until Jan. 3.
W. H. COX, Cashier.

Atlantic Bank of the City of New-York, New-York, Dec. 20, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared, out of the profits of the last six months, a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after Jan. 3, 1865. The book of transfer will be closed from Dec. 28 to Jan. 4. By order. R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

Office of the Long Island Insurance Company, No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Jan. 3, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF eight per cent. (net.) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

Importers' and Traders' Bank, New-York, Dec. 21, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this bank on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Hanover Bank, New-York, Dec. 16, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.
The Transfer Book will be closed from the 21st to the 31st instant. JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

People's Bank of the City of New-York, Dec. 23, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on the capital stock of this bank, on and after the 3d day of January next. The tranfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 3, inclusive. By order.
G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE No. 27 WALL-ST.
New-York, Jan. 3, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after TUESDAY, 10th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, January 9, at its office, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.
New-York, January 3, 1865.

Broadway Bank, New-York, Dec. 21, 1864.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Ten (10) per cent, on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January, 1865.
By order of the Board,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, 3d of January next, the Transfer Books to remain closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. B. SCHREINER, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 21, 1864.

Bank of the Commonwealth, New-York, Dec. 27, 1864.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 3. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

The Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York, No. 363 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 14, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January, 1865. The transfer books close on the 24th inst., to reopen Jan. 3, 1865.
By order of the Board. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, New-York, Dec. 13, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to stockholders free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next.
Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 27 to 3d January, inclusive. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY.—The Ohio Petroleum Company will pay a Dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on its capital stock for the month of December payable at the office of the company, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York, on and after the 5th of January, 1865. WM. A. SHREVE, President.
Allen O. Vorce, Secretary.

IRVING BANK—TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—On and after the 30th day of December, by order of the Board of Directors, a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. free of Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this bank. Transfer books are closed to that day. DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Irving Bank, New-York, Dec. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent (free from Government tax) out of the profits of the bank, payable on and after the 3d January, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst to 4th prox. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

Phenix Bank, New-York, Dec. 28, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) has been declared this day, payable on and after JANUARY 3, 1865, until which date the Transfer Books are closed.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

Merchants' Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, December 22, 1864.
DIVIDEND—A Dividend of Four per cent on the Capital of this Bank has been declared, free from Government Tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next.
Transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 3d of January.
By order. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Tradesmen's Bank, New-York, Dec. 20, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 3d day of January.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT.,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
BANK OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from Government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before Jan. 11 will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
Richard Kelly, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
New-York, Dec. 19, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent, on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1865.
Bank open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENING from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
Charles A. Whitney, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
New-York, Dec. 16, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of January, 1865. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST,
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.
Bank books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
Seymour A. Bunce, Secretary.

Greenwich Savings Bank, No. 73 6th-av., New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1865.—THE Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and of Four per cent. per annum on deposits over five hundred dollars, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1865.
All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1. as principal. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
John S. Dickerson, James Bryce, Secretaries.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—TWENTY-EIGHTH SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have declared the Twenty-eighth Semi-Annual Dividend on all deposits (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of Six Per Cent per annum on sums of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent. per annum on amounts exceeding $500, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 16th day of January.
The Dividend will be credited under date of January 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit. E. J. BROWN, President.
Edward Schell, Treasurer.
C. F. Alvord, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT interest, free from Government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
Gardner S. Chapin, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before January 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
Joseph P. Cooper, Secretary.

Mechanics and Traders' Savings Institution, No. 283 Bowery.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on sums of $1,000 and under; 5 per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 3 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
Henry C. Fisher, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.—Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
Henry C. Fisher, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The January dividend will be paid, free from Government tax. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. Bull, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—No. 1 THIRD-AV.
Deposits will draw interest from the 1st January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—CORNER 8th-av. and 42d-st., open daily. Interest six per cent. All deposits made before the 21st of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
James F. Chamberlain, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions: address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., and No. 1 Vesey-st.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1831. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF A FIRM IN the dry-goods jobbing business in this city, will terminate in January. One of the partners desiring to withdraw, the other wishes to meet with an energetic man, experienced in the line of business, with $20,000 capital, to take his place; or failing to get such, the stock, fixtures and lease will be disposed of on satisfactory terms. The location is a first-rate one; rent reasonable; stock about $25,000; sales the present year half a million, for cash and 30 days, and can be increased indefinitely. Address Box No. 5,242 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A GENTLEman who has a permit to wholesale at City Point, Va., consignments of butter, apples, potatoes, onions, beets, eggs and cabbages, in large quantities. This is a fine chance for one who has the goods or money to invest. Address MERCHANT, for two days, with real name and address, or personally, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., at French's Hotel. References given and required.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE the lease and fixtures complete of the brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner of Jay and Plymouth sts., four blocks above Catharine ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y.; will be disposed of very reasonable if applied for soon, and possession given on or about the 1st of Jan., 1865.

BUSINESS.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH CAPITAL desires to connect himself with some person acquainted with a paying commission business. Address Box No. 159 Post-office, New-York.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—ASSORTED NUMbers, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

SHEET IRON.—COMMON "R. G." AND BEST Philadelphia charcoal refined iron for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.—NOS. 12 TO 29, assorted widths and lengths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.
Call for a circular.

DE GARNO'S DANCING CLASSES—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st. Ladies, misses and masters on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M. Private classes for ladies and gentlemen at 8 P. M. New classes forming.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. New classes forming for ladies and masters, at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private lessons given every day.

MEETINGS.

Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York, Dec. 30, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the members, and an election for thirty managers, will be held at No. 516 Broadway, in this city, on FRIDAY, Jan. 6, 1865. The poll will continue open from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION—Where the Nitrous Oxide originated, and no charge is made for extracting where pain is caused. The best teeth inserted; no "cheap work." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. WAIT, SR., NO. 263 4TH-AV., CORner 21st-st., guarantees to extract teeth without pain or danger. Teeth plugged and inserted in the most tasteful and substantial manner, on moderate terms.

DR. VAN VLECK, NO. 47 BOND-STREET.—The cheapest Dentist in New-York. Call and see fine specimens of dental skill. Extracting without pain.

PERSONAL.

TO PAROLED AND EXCHANGED PRISONERS.—Wanted information of Captain WILLIAM COOK, 9th U. S. C. T., who was taken prisoner the 18th of August last, while with the Army of the James before Richmond, and about a month later was removed from the Libby Prison to Salisbury, N. C., or some other place south of Richmond. Exchanged prisoners or others who can give any information about him, will confer a favor on his friends by communicating with GEO. I. COOK, No. 81 Chambers-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON ....3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE ....3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
EUROPE..............(Afloat)...... 900-horse power
FRANCE..............(Afloat)...... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..........(Building)...1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE........WEDNESDAY............Jan. 4.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY............Feb. 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine)....................$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..............$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE, FOR HAVRE, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on WEDNESDAY, 4th of January. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN—Lewis..........................Saturday, Jan. 7.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR......Bell..........Saturday, Jan. 7.
MORNING STAR......Nelson.........Saturday, Jan. 21.
GUIDING STAR......Knapp..........Saturday, Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR......Bell...........Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR......Nelson.........Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR......Knapp..........Saturday, Feb. 25.
DAY STAR..........(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 18.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..............................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..............................80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..............................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..............................65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY.........Jan. 7
ETNA..................SATURDAY.........Jan. 14
EDINBURGH.............SATURDAY.........Jan. 21

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,

JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau..................................$45
Passage money to Havana..................................$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class United States Mail steamship

YAZOO,

GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,

having been thoroughly overhauled, will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New Orleans direct.

For freight or passage, apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Jan. 4.............NORTH STAR..............SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Jan. 13.............COSTA RICA..............TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Jan. 23.............OCEAN QUEEN..............SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT

The new and first-class U. S. Mail Steamship

FUNG-SHUEY,

Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,

will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP

MORRO CASTLE,

Capt. ADAMS,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EAGLE, Lawrence, Master, will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Jan. 11.

FOR MATAMORAS—DISPATCH LINE.

The A 1 British steamship *Governor Bailey*, is now receiving cargo at pier No. 9 East River, and will positively sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., touching at Havana to land and receive passengers only.

NO BERTH SECURED UNTIL PAID FOR.

For freight, or passage to Matamoras, or passage to Havana, with first-class steamship accommodations, apply to E. A. HUSSEY & CO., No. 115 Pearl-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE—LOW PRICES.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 25th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—Regular Line.—The steamship MELVILLE will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier 6 East River.

For freight or passage, apply to

WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 83 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 363 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 8 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.

T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until Jan. 25, 1865, for furnishing ICE to the Medical Department of the Army, during the ensuing year, at the points herein designated. The Ice to be stored by the contractor in properly-constructed ice-houses at each point of delivery, on or before the 15th of April next; the Ice not to be receipted for until its quality, the fitness of the ice-house, and the manner in which it is packed shall have been approved by a medical officer, and payment will be made only for the amount thus actually stored and receipted for.

The proposals will be made for the quantities indicated below as required at the respective places, with the proviso that, should more be needed at any time for the year's supply, it shall be furnished at the same rates and under the same conditions:

Quantity to be delivered at

Annapolis, Md., ice house owned by the United States..150 tons.
Point Lookout, Md., ice-house owned by the United States.............................200 tons.
Fortress Monroe, Va., ice-house owned by the United States.............................280 tons.
Portsmouth, Va., ice-house not owned by the United States.............................100 tons.
Newbern, N. C., ice-house not owned by the United States.............................400 tons.
Hilton Head, S. C., ice-house owned by the United States.............................450 tons.
Beaufort, S. C., ice-house owned by the United States.............................300 tons.
Savannah, Ga., ice-house not owned by the United States.............................400 tons.
Pensacola, Fla., ice-house not owned by the United States.............................100 tons.
Mobile Bay, Ala., ice-house not owned by the United States.............................100 tons.
New-Orleans, La., ice-house owned by the United States.............................500 tons.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing Ice daily, by weight, for the year 1865—in such quantities as may be required by the Surgeons in charge—at United States General Hospitals, at the places enumerated above, and upon the following annual estimate, in and near—

Boston, Mass	10 tons.
Portsmouth Grove, R. I.	130 tons.
New Haven, Conn	60 tons.
New-York	800 tons.
Newark, N. J	100 tons.
Philadelphia, Penn	1,300 tons.
Baltimore, Md	500 tons.
Frederick, Md	75 tons
Washington, D. C	2,500 tons.

All additional amounts that may be required at these places until January 1, 1866, are to be furnished at the same rates.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish——tons of first quality Ice, carefully packed in substantial ice-houses, at the within-named points namely: —— —— at the following price per ton of two thousand pounds, namely: at ——, —— tons at $——

per ton.

The Ice to be subject to the inspection, measurement, and approval of a Medical Officer, or other properly-appointed inspector, before being receipted for.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills certified to by the Medical Director.

(Signed.) ——

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish, daily or otherwise, all the ice required for the hospitals, upon approved requisitions of Surgeons in charge, at or near the within-named points, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely: ——, $—— cents per hundred pounds.

The Ice shall be of the best quality, and subject to the approval of the Surgeon in charge, who will receipt for the actual amount delivered at each hospital.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

(Signed.) ——

The above form of proposals will be adhered to as closely as practicable. Other forms will be received by the Department and duly considered.

A proper guarantee that the bidder is able to fulfill the contract, certified to by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or a United States District Attorney, must accompany the proposal, or it will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposal.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified by mail or otherwise that their bid is accepted, and immediately required to enter into contract under bonds to the amount of $5,000. The bonds must be properly certified, and the post-office address of principals and sureties stated upon them.

Bidders may be present in person when the proposals are opened.

The post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to "Surgeon Charles Sutherland, U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor, Washington, D. C."

The department reserves the right to reject any and all bids deemed unsuitable.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Purveyor,
Washington, D. C.

Printed forms of proposals may be had at this office.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES. No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

DECKER BROTHERS,

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new

PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,

of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."

WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

MELODEON OR CABINET ORGAN TUNERS WANTED.—MASON & HAMLIN will give immediate and permanent employment to a number of experienced and skillful turners, at their cabinet organ manufactory, corner of Cambridge and Charles sts., Boston. None but those who are masters of their art need apply, but to such great inducement will be offered. Apply personally, or by letter.

SAWYER & THOMPSON'S NEW PIANOS, tone, touch and finish superb; warranted five years; prices moderate. Pianos and melodeons tuned, repaired or exchanged. SAWYER & THOMPSON, 765 Broadway, N. Y., and 59 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums wholesale and retail. Prices $100 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

IMPROVED IRON FRAMES SQUARE PIANOS at REDUCED cash prices.

J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,380,000

MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These Bonds are the ENTIRE BALANCE of the $3,500,000 of Bonds of the company which can be issued under the first mortgage, except for the second track, and extension to the Water Gap, and are now offered for sale for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Philipsburgh, opposite Easton; for building the branch road from Denville, via Boonton, to Newark—a very favorable line for the coal traffic—and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Co.'s Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Railroad, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton. This road will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad, immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation. And it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions; and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally; via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Penn. Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in the course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River at Hoboken to the Delaware River at Philipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the company.

The capital stock of the company, amounting to $3,100,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, afford an undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business on the local road from Newark to Hackettstown has always been sufficient to pay seven per cent. interest on the amount invested in it.

Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Friday, the 20th January next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. and the premium will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds which will be in ten equal installments every thirty days, and which extends the last payment to October 20, with the right of paying in full at any time. The interest account will be adjusted at the time of paying for the bonds. No bids under par will be accepted; but all bids at par and over will be awarded in the order of the premiums, and should there be an excess of bids at the lowest rates, then the bids will be awarded pro rata.

The bonds will be coupon with the right of registration, or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company at the pleasure of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, N. J., either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000

"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by chapter 243 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the New County Court-house, on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz.:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1889; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1890.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the county require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 23, 1864.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 60 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,

for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the Sixteenth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1865, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Grammar school-house in course of erection in West 20th-st., and for additions and alterations to the furniture of Grammar School No. 45 in said Sixteenth Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen, at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and the School Officers reserve the right to reject all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN D'LAMATER,
JAMES CONDIE,
ALFRED MOORE,
} Building Committee.

AUCTION SALES.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY at the Armory, No. 244 West 24th-st., near 10th-av., on FRIDAY, Jan. 6, at 11 o'clock. Milling machines, drill presses, lathes, planes, vices, shafting, pullies, polishing frames, tools, &c., desirable for all machinists. Can be seen day previous.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S, WEDNESDAY.

Fourth time this season of Lovel's popular play

THE WIFE'S SECRET.

THURSDAY—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

FRIDAY—THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN and the OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

SATURDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET.

MONDAY—MONEY will be repeated.

The fine comedy of SECRETS WORTH KNOWING is in rehearsal.

HOW SHE LOVES HIM,
AND
ROSEDALE,

will shortly be reproduced, and a new drama is in preparation.

Open at 7¼ o'clock; overture at 7¾.

HOLIDAY EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE,

AT THE

WINTER GARDEN.

THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
BOOTH'S HAMLET,
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,

with its

SPLENDID CAST
and
SUPERB SCENERY.

"The stage in our time has witnessed no grander or more thrilling pageant."—*New-York Albion.*

Doors open at 6¾; commences at 7¼.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

1865. HAPPY NEW YEAR! 1865.

ANOTHER COMIC SENSATION.
MR. JOHN E. OWENS'

great triple "hit" as

TOM BROWN, the Clever,
MISS CRINOLINE, a Mantua-Maker,
KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW, a Live Indian,

In the indescribably funny comicality,

THE LIVE INDIAN.

Received with roars of merriment by

VAST THRONGS NIGHTLY.
LAST NIGHTS OF SOLON SHINGLE
LAST NIGHTS OF SOLON SHINGLE!

For 110 nights past the great comic attraction of New-York.

Performance begins with SOLON SHINGLE.

In rehearsal PAUL PRY and COMEDY OF ERRORS.

SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE

AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
NOS. 539 AND 541 BROADWAY,
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.,

with the largest and most complete collection of

LIVING WILD ANIMALS

ever brought together, either in Europe or America.

THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY,

at 11¼, 3 and 8¼ o'clock, introducing

ALL THE TRAINED ANIMALS,

which form so attractive a feature of the exhibition.

NEW ARRIVALS OF
RARE AND INTERESTING SPECIES

are constantly occurring at this institution, which, in the extent, variety and completeness of its collection

INFINITELY SURPASSES

anything of the kind hitherto seen in America.

ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. COMMENCES AT 7¾.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,

will be presented the local drama,

Five Tableaux and a prologue entitled

THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,

which for the last three weeks has drawn

CROWDED HOUSES,

proving it

AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.

Seats secured

SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

ITALIAN OPERA BUFFA
WEDNESDAY, Jan 4.
L'ELISIR D'AMORE.
(The Elixir of Love.)

Mlle. Claudina Cairoli, Sig. Mongiardini, Ardavini Fellini,

Director of the Orchestra...........................Sig. Rosa.

Admission $1. Reserved seats at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, 50 cents extra.

LECTURES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A free lecture will be delivered THIS EVENING at the new rooms of the Association, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., by FRANK W. BALLARD, Esq. Subject: "*Stewardship of Wealth,*" as illustrated by the lives of the Lawrence Brothers. The public are invited.

GERRIT SMITH IS TO SPEAK AT Cooper Institute, on the Amending of the Constitution, and on Law, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4. Admittance free.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.

BOUNTIES FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County..$300
Government...................................300
Total..$600

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS:

County..$200
Government...................................200
Total..$400

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County..$100
Government...................................100
Total..$200

HAND-MONEY OR PREMIUM:

For three-year recruits..........................$50
For two-year recruits..............................30
For one-year recruits..............................20

THE NEW YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, are now (under instructions of the Board of Supervisors) recruiting for the army, with a view to meeting any future demand for men. Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on the Battery.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-st.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner of Broome and Crosby sts.

Sixth District—Capt. Coster, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-st.

Seventh District—Capt. Fred. C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Capt. Benj. F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Capt. William Dunning, corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Broadway.

All recruits will receive the County Bounty, cash down, in their own hands, immediately on being sworn in. The Government Bounty is paid in three installments: one-third when the recruit shall be received at Hart or Riker's Island; one-third at the expiration of one-half of the term of service; and the remaining one-third at the expiration of the whole term of service.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this city, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NO. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

I will purchase in open market all horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables on 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:

Cavalry horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15 to 16 hands high.

Artillery horses, 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over 1,100 pounds, and dark color.

Price for cavalry horses, $165. Price for artillery horses, $180. Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

SHELDON & LEFFERTS,

NO. 40 PARK-ROW, (TIMES BUILDING) NEW-YORK
MILITARY AND NAVAL BANKERS

and Collectors; Bureau of Army and Navy Information. Officers' pay rolls, soldiers' pay, pensioners' pay. State and United States bounties collected. Clearances for officers obtained, &c.

VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR one or two years—especially for field artillery—will receive the legal bounty in full, and be treated honestly, by applying at No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st. Entrance in the first basement, Bond-st.

ANY PATRIOTIC CITIZEN WISHING a person to represent him in the army can get one by calling this day, at No. 14 6th av. Highest bounties paid for substitutes and volunteers. No humbug. Call early.

HENRY HILTON, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, late Judge of New-York Common Pleas, has resumed the general practice of his profession. Office, No. 262 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

AMUSEMENTS

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

CONTINUATION OF HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.
MORNING AT 11.
A MAGNIFICENT MOVING PANORAMA.
GULLIVER'S TRAVELS IN LILLIPUT.
PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.
AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 7½.
THE NEW AND GORGEOUS SPECTACLE.
THE RING OF FATE;
OR
FIRE, AIR, EARTH AND WATER,
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
THE MOST BRILLIANT COSTUMES,
THE MOST SUPERB APPOINTMENTS,

ever introduced upon the Museum stage.

Mrs. J. J. Pryor, France, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick, Hadaway, Jamison, Mestayer, Delmon Grace, Bridgman, Porter, Cunningham, &c., &c., appear.

WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS will exhibit at all hours, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,

TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES,

Three Fat Girls, three Giants, two Dwarfs, Albino Boy, Grand Aquaria, Living Otters, Kangaroos, French Moving Figures, Wax Figures, and a million other curiosities.

Admission, 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

IRVING HALL. GRAND CONCERT.

THEODORE THOMAS'
SECOND SYMPHONY SOIREE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock.
SOLOISTS:
Mrs. JENNIE VAN ZANETT,
(By kind permission of Mr. Max Maretzek.)
Mr. CARL WOLFSOHN, Pianist,
(His first appearance in New-York.)
AND A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY.
Tickets $1.50 each.

Can be had at Steinway & Sons', Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Hall & Sons', No. 543 Broadway; at Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; and at Schuberth & Co.'s.

BALL OF THE AMERICUS CLUB.

NOTICE TO COACH-DRIVERS.

Coaches will come in on 14th-st., leave their company, go out through 15th-st., and take up in the same order.

THOMAS W. THORNE,
Captain Twenty-sixth Precinct, City Hall.

FOR SALE.

BENEDICT & COIT'S

REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.

We offer for sale four elegant houses on 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., finished almost regardless of cost, with splendid rosewood doors, statuary mantels inlaid with variegated marble, black walnut finish in back parlor, butler's pantry, stairs and bathrooms, dumb water to fourth story; house heated by steam. The location of these houses are unsurpassed.

ALSO,

Three new first-class houses, on 36th-st.

Three new first-class houses on 39th-st.

One new first class house, with stable, on 43d-st.

One new first-class house, with stable, corner Lexington-av., 37th-st.

Two new first-class houses on 48th-st.

ALSO,

Furnished and unfurnished houses on Madison, Park and Fifth avs., and on 14th, 20th, 34th, 38th and other streets.

FOR SALE,

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—One of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 352 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL MODERN-BUILT country seat on Orange Mountain, adjoining Lewellyn Park, near the residences of Dr. Marcy and Gen. McClellan, unsurpassed for health and beauty of location; the house is in the finest architectural style, with 3½ acres in garden, fruit and shrubbery, carriage-house, stabling, &c., all in perfect order.

The furniture of the house of the best make and material. The carriages, stock and all the personal property may also be purchased.

The property is without incumbrance, and can be sold at terms to suit, or desirable city property taken in part payment. BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.

One with 200 acres, an elegant place.
One with 18 acres, fine house.
One with 20 acres, good house.
One with 3½ acres, large house.
One with 2 acres, new house.
One with 9 acres, large house.

All the above places have an abundance of fruit and shade, and some of them water and gas.

S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AN ENTIRE FRONT ON 5TH-AV., south of the Central Park—"10 lots" in the immediate vicinity of first class improvements.

For particulars, apply to

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SUBSTANTIAL-BUILT THREE-story, basement and sub-cellar, white marble store and lot, No. 99 Liberty-st., near Broadway; size of lot 28.6x119, store 28.6x110.

Apply to

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, SEVEN brown-stone houses—three-story, basement and under-cellar, 20x50, lot 100, on 42d-st., near 10th-av., suitable for dwellings or tenements. Price $7,000 each. Well rented. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

$5,250.—FOR SALE—AT CLIFTON, S. I., near the ferry, a cottage in the English rural style, suitable for a Winter or Summer residence. Possession may be had Feb. 1. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A SUBSTANTIAL double house and lot on 5th or Madison avs., or in the streets adjacent; would prefer a stable attached.

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BROWN-STONE front stable on 38th-st., near 4th-av.; well built, with immediate possession; size, 25x48; lot, 25x98. For particulars, apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

OIL CREEK, 40 ACRES; CHERRY RUN, 200 acres; 40 bbl. oil well on Oil Creek; West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania oil lands for sale by S. COCKCROFT, No. 265 Broadway.

TO LET.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO LET AND LEASE.—We are prepared, by increased facilities in our business, to pay particular attention to the letting and leasing of stores and business property.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—Parties to make their own improvements; a four-story building; size, 25x95 feet, with rear entrance. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER.—on Canal-st., near Broadway, a room newly ceiled and painted, in perfect order, one to five horse. Apply to P. J. INSLEE, Engineer's Office, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A small farm with cottage-house and barn-house, on the East River, ten miles from the city. Rent only $500 and repairs, a year. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT OR BUY, TWO COMFORT-able dwelling houses, with some land attached, within a short distance of the city, and accessible by railroad. Address, with full particulars, to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 110 Broadway.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN AN eligible situation, not far from Montague-st., in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ROOM WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH-out board; please state terms. Address S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOM WANTED BY A SINGLE GENTLE-man, with or without board, in some refined Christian household, between 14th and 34th-sts., between 3d and 6th-avs. A family of ladies preferred. Address GENTLEMAN, Box No. 178 *Times* Office, with particulars and price, which must be moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE room than they require, will accommodate two or three gentlemen, with or without board. Location central, near Broadway. Apply at No. 164 Elm-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and child five years old, in a private family, where the comforts of home may be found; location convenient to 4th-av. preferred. Address A. B. C., Box No. 106 *Times* Office, for three days, stating price, &c.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for an elderly man; plain board, with strictly moral or religious family, required. Inquire of W. S., No. 23 Dey-st.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS IN 5TH-AV., near Fifth-av. Hotel, to let, with private table; first-class accommodations; references exchanged. Address W. P. RUSSELL, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, to a lady and gentleman; board for the lady only. Apply at No. 136 East 35th-st.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PAR-lor, with one or two bedrooms, to let, with board, in private family, at No. 251 West 42d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7½.

Lessee and Manager.......................Wm. Wheatley.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 3,
SECOND NIGHT
OF THE
GREAT IRISH DRAMA

entitled

THE SHAMROCK,

Written expressly for

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS

and produced

AFTER MONTHS OF PREPARATION,
AND LAVISH EXPENDITURE,

and now produced for the first time,

Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS as..................PAT MALLOY,
With the song of "Pat Malloy."
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS as..................MAGGIE.
THE CAST

will include the

ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
SPLENDID SCENERY,
By Hilliard and Thorne;
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC,

Composed expressly for the piece, by H. B. Dodworth;

RICH COSTUMES,
By Phillippe and assistants;
INTRICATE MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
By J. A. Johnson and assistants;
FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS,
B. S. Wallis;
ALL NEW

and of the

MOST ELABORATE DESCRIPTION.

Seats secured six days in advance.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Jan. 7, 1865, at 8 o'clock, P. M.
BRUTUS LACHE CESAR.
Comedy in one act, by Rosier.
CE QUE FEMME VEUT.
Comedy in two acts, by Thiboust.

Theatre office No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7¾.

Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
GRAND MATINEE
TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS,
ADMITTED BY PRESS AND PUBLIC,

of the New and Original Grand Comic

CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD;

the greatest achievement ever known in the Hippodramatic world, with its

GORGEOUS SCENIC AND SPECTACULAR EFFECTS, AND IMMENSE CAST,

embracing the entire strength of the company and the services of

ONE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES.
A BRILLIANT BLAZE OF BEAUTY
AND GALAXY OF TALENT.

Produced on a scale of

UNEXAMPLED SPLENDOR,

with New Machinery, Decorations, Appointments, New Costumes, Magical Tricks and Transformations, embracing the talent of the entire

MAMMOTH COMPANY,

HARLEQUIN..........................M. CARRON
COLUMBINE..................MARIETTA ZANFRETTA
SPRITE..........................Master R. STICKNEY
PANTALOON..................FRANCOIS SIEGRIST
CLOWN..............................Mr. N. AUSTIN
SANTA CLAUS..............Herr KNICKERBOCKER

In addition to the

UNRIVALED PERFORMANCES,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC,

in which the entire mammoth company of

STAR ARTISTS WILL APPEAR.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE.

NEW-YEAR'S WEEK.
HELLER.

NUMEROUS ADDITIONS, NEW TRICKS, changes and transformations, introduced in the successful and extraordinary Ravel Magic Pantomime, and first appearance in New-York these two years of

MLLE. KATE PENNOYER,
MLLE. KATE PENNOYER,

La Premiere Danseuse de l'Amerique,

who will impersonate in the Pantomime the character of

THE SPIRIT OF TRUTH AND BEAUTY,

in a new scene specially devised for her rentree to the New-York stage.

Doors open every evening at 7¼; commence at 8.

MATINEES on WEDNESDAY and on SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

READINGS AND RECITATION—BY MISS SEDGWICK. Lecture-room of the Historical Society, on THURSDAYS of Jan. 5, 12 and 19, at 8 P. M. Admittance 50 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

GERMAN AMERICAN SCHOOL.

Nos. 445 and 447 West 22d-st.

In consequence of the addition of a sixth (higher) class to both divisions of the school, and the promotions which took place at the same time, it has become necessary to open a new course of studies in all classes. This moment is, therefore, especially suited for the reception of new scholars.

D. GOERCKE, ROS. T. HEUMANN, E. ROESSLY.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

ON THE HUDSON.

This collegiate school for young ladies will reopen after the holidays, on THURSDAY, Jan. 5. A course of scientific lectures will be delivered during the session. Intermediate lectures, by Right Rev. T. M. CLARK, of Rhode Island, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, and by Prof. HENRY COPPEE, of the University of Pennsylvania, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3. Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Rector, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A Boarding-School for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address

BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Address C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, NO. 18 COOPER UNION, NEW-YORK.—Students received at any time. Academic and Collegiate, also Naval, Civil and Mechanical Engineering courses given. For particulars, call at the Institute, or address Prof. J. G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, NO. 699 BROADWAY.—Gentlemen or boys can secure private desks this week without extra charge and become quick at figures, rapid, stylish business writers and practical book-keepers.

AT TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery, below Houston-st., thorough instruction is given in book-keeping, arithmetic, writing, &c. Students separately taught. Apartments for ladies and for private instruction.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

$30 UNDER 12 PER QUARTER.—12 weeks board and English branches; piano $10. School year commences 2d January. Address ABEL WHITLOCK.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

SIX PRIVATE PUPILS.—PRIVATE PUPILS will receive especial care, with instruction for college or business, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, AT White Plains, New-York, Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

BEGIN THE NEW-YEAR ARIGHT, BY entering Ellsworth's Business Institute, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 11 West 38th-st.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE IN CLASSICAL AND Mathematical honors, at Cambridge, England, of several years successful experience in tuition, and with testimonials and references of a highly satisfactory character, feeling that the present social and political condition of the country is such as to render the life of one, whose aspirations go at all beyond more self-seeking material prosperity, either a hopeless struggle or a weary waste of years, is anxious to locate himself permanently in the United States, as the sole or head master of some good grammar school. Address F. A. WHITE, "The Cottage," Lower Tooting, London, England.

TO TEACHERS—SCHOOL WANTED.—A clergyman, much experienced in teaching, wants a well established boarding-school; would prefer to rent, or would purchase at reasonable prices. Address (full particulars) FISKE, Litchfield, Hillsboro Co., New-Hampshire.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT English teacher, a situation to teach from three to five hours, in a private family; no objection to several pupils; terms moderate; best of references given. Address D. K., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO teach, wishes an engagement as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., care of Rev. R. HOYT, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

TEACHERS.—MALE AND FEMALE, WANTED to manipulate. Pay $20 first week, $30 second, $50 after. Material for 100 experiments, with particulars, by mail 25 cents. Address TEACHERS, Box No. 116 *Times* Office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teach wishes an engagement as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., care of Rev. R. HOYT, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

A LADY WHO CAN FURNISH THE BEST references desires to obtain some pupils in music, English and French, on reasonable terms. Address A. M., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN LADY, A THOROUGH teacher of music and languages, desires a few more pupils. Address Miss FABER, Station D.

THE OPDYKE-WEED LIBEL SUIT.

Supreme Court—Trial Term.

Before Judge Mason.

George Opdyke vs. *Thurlow Weed.*—The trial of this case was resumed yesterday. The plaintiff called

Messrs. John J. Phelps, George Rusher, J. B. Waring, John A. Schenck, W. H. Armstrong, H. K. Sheldon and Chas. E. Jenkins, were examined briefly on the part of the plaintiff. The Counsel for the plaintiff then called Mr. Opdyke.

George Opdyke, sworn. Examined by Mr. Field.

Q.—When and how did you become connected with the armory in question? A.—My first connection with it was under a contract made in the name of Farley on one side and the patentees on the other, dated Dec. 18, 1861, Mr. Farley combining the interest of McNeil and myself; there had been a previous contract between the patentees and McNeil, in the name of Hendrickson, dated Dec. 13, 1861; the contract with Farley was five days later; it was to manufacture 10,000 Gibbs' breech-loading carbines for the Government; after McNeil had obtained the contract in the name of his friend Hendrickson, he, Farley and myself had conferences with regard to taking that contract, and to making a coincident contract with Marston, the gun manufacturer, to produce the arms for us.

Q.—What was the arrangement between you, Farley and McNiel? A.—The distinct understanding between us was that, after we had agreed upon the terms, first with the patentees, and secondly with the manufacturer, Marston—with the former at $21 50, and the latter at $17 50, leaving a profit on the two contracts of $4 per gun—McNeil should have $1 70, Farley 60 cents, and myself $1 70.

Q.—What was said and done between you? A.—McNeil informed us that in the obtainment of this contract he had made an advance of $7,500, which was to be repaid out of the first guns delivered, and he asked that I advance one half, or reimburse him one-half; he had given $5,000 in money and a draft on Hendrickson for $2,500, and he asked me to pay on the acceptance when due $1,250, and make up the one-half, which would be $3,750; then, in making the terms with Marston, he required an advance of $5,000; so it was agreed that McNeil should advance one-half and I the other; that Farley should attend to making up all the papers, bring a lawyer, and they should be made in his name; that he should take all the trouble of the contracts off our hands to be made in his name.

Q.—Was there any other advance between you and McNeil at that time agreed upon or contemplated? A.—That was the only advance contemplated; Marston said it was all he should require; it has appeared, from the testimony of Mr. Jones, that McNeil asked that Jones be a party; I peremptorily refused, and said we would have nothing whatever to do with it; and about the time the thing was consummated, McNeil informed me, for the first time, having previously stated that he had money enough to advance half that amount, but not the whole, that this money was his wife's, and he desired that the interest should be considered in her name; I don't think I asked him if he had judgments over him, but I inferred so from this information; had I known that at the time the negotiations began, I should never have gone into a joint interest with him. (Objected and excluded.)

Q.—After the first arrangement with Marston were any, and if so what, advances made by you to him? A.—Large advances were subsequently made to Marston; he had previously made guns mainly, if not exclusively, by hand, and was very much mistaken in the amount of capital required for making them by machinery; he called very rapidly for further advances, until the amount had perhaps doubled; I refused to go further on what I deemed insufficient security in a business with which I was not familiar and known to be hazardous, unless the contract was changed; he very cheerfully consented, and we made a new one, reducing the price for making the gun to $17, on condition of my advancing $15,000; I went on and advanced perhaps double that amount, and then again refused to go on, fearing that under his management the time of the contract might expire, and we would have the guns on our hands; I questioned him very closely about the time required, and he gave me assurance that with more money he would be able to get them out; I then agreed to advance $40,000 or $45,000, on condition that he would annul the contract, and make the guns for $16 50; McNeil also agreed to abate 25 cents from his interest; I went on until my advances reached nearly $70,000; the guns were not completed, and we became fearful that Marston would not be able to execute the contract in time; we therefore deemed it important that some change should be made; I asked Marston to find some other capitalist to take my place; he did not—perhaps could not find one; then I asked him as an alternative to sell the property to us; that if I should foreclose my chattel mortgage, the property should be sold to parties not engaged in manufacturing that gun, the machinery might bring very near its value, but the tools would bring very much less; and it might be ruinous, and I might fail to get back my money; Mr. Farley had gone around and consulted different experts in the business, and we were satisfied that with proper management the guns could be made at a profit, so rather than injure Mr. Marston and sacrifice any money ourselves, we agreed to purchase him out at a fair valuation of the property; thereupon appraisers were chosen, their decision not to be final, but if both were satisfied with it the sale was to be consummated.

Q.—What was the state of the contract at that time? A.—The profit was $5 per gun, of which Farley was to get 60 cents, McNeil $1 45, and the balance was to come to me. The appraisement was made, and McNeil, Farley and myself examined it carefully; some of the items struck us as being too high, but Colby and Knowlton, the appraisers, assured us that it was all right, and we finally agreed to accept the valuation and make the purchase; the payments were made by cancelling the notes given by Marston & McNeil, $2,500, and to me, amounting to nearly $70,000, and to pay a list of indebtedness representing property on the premises, not otherwise inventoried, amounting to $16,000; McNeil being apparently more anxious than others to consummate the purchase, agreed without my knowledge to pay $2,000 in addition; Farley and I claimed certain deductions for rent, coal, &c., and it was finally compromised by this agreement of McNeil; Marston afterward told me what he had done, and it was accompanied with a condition that I should discount the note at four or six months, which I agreed to do, and the sale was consummated.

Q.—By whom was the purchase made? A.—It was made in the name of Farley, in the joint interest of himself, McNeil and myself.

Q.—After that purchase, who carried on the business? A.—Mr. Farley was put in charge, and we employed as foreman Mr. Knowlton, who assured us that he would be able to finish up the equipment and tools, and turn out finished guns in time to execute the contract; he seemed to be an energetic man, and that was one of the reasons we were led to make the purchase; Knowlton remained until about the 1st of February, 1863; he failed to get on as rapidly as he promised, and we had some intimations that he was in collusion with some of the sub-contractors, making a commission on their contracts; I never knew whether it was true; McNeil said it was certainly so; at all events, it was sufficient to shake our confidence in him, together with his want of success, so we got another man, Mr. Keene, who proved to be a most capital workman, very energetic and very faithful; he went on, and early in May began to turn out guns, two or three a day, and increasing the number from day to day, till it reached, at the time of the fire, fifty per day.

Q.—How much were you at the armory? A.—I usually looked in about twice a week on my way down to the Mayor's Office; I would question Keene very closely about the progress, and make such observations as would occur to a mere layman not acquainted with machinery or tools; I saw the changes, and was satisfied with the progress.

Q.—On the 13th of July, 1863, what was the condition of the armory as regards prosperity or otherwise? A.—At that time we were very well satisfied with its condition; the works were finished, and the product was quite as large as we had expected; Mr. Keene said that some few machines and tools were required to bring it to its ultimate capacity, and he believed from that time forward he could produce fifty guns a day at a very fair profit; we were very much encouraged, so much so that some weeks previous to its destruction I suggested to my son-in-law and one of my sons who had a mechanical taste, that if they would take up the business I would become a special partner.

Q.—Did you make any estimate of the profit you expected to make out of it? A.—Having nearly $200,000 invested in it, according to my habit as a business man, I looked after my interest and obtained all the information I could from the most reliable sources, from the superintendent and employers, and arrived at the conclusion (objected to) that from that time we could make from $4 to $5 a gun, clear of royalty; I took a good deal of pains to ascertain the facts, and found, as I believed, that the gun was one that would be very desirable not only for the war, but for general sale at the West for men on horseback.

Q.—Look at that statement (printed) of the account of the profit and loss on the armory as it appeared when the claim was presented to the Board of Supervisors, and also as the matter was finally closed, and say if it was correct? A.—Those two accounts are correct; the first was not made up in this precise form prior to the presentation of the claim; this is more accurate, being revised; the result of the last one is a balance against the concern of $1,556 34; the proceeds of the auction sale of debris do not appear here, they having been applied to the payment of debts which do not appear here; I have only Farley's statement for that.

Q.—Tell the jury whether, in the course of the riots, there was any design on your part to have your armory destroyed? A.—Not the slightest.

Q.—You omitted nothing and did nothing with that view? A.—Nothing whatever.

Q.—What did you do to suppress the riot and protect the property of citizens? A.—I arrived at the Mayor's office on the morning of the 13th, about a quarter before ten o'clock; I had been there not more than fifteen minutes before a messenger arrived, stating that there was a serious riot in the upper part of the city; in about five minutes more another messenger came, and said that they were demolishing the Provost-Marshal's office in the upper part of the town, that the police had been driven back, and Superintendent Kennedy was very seriously injured, and that they had set fire to the premises; thereupon I at once addressed a note to the President of the Police Commissioners, also to Gen. Sandford, and another soon after to Gen. Wool; Gen. Sandford came over, and after some consultation on the defenceless condition of the city, in consequence of the regiments having been sent to Pennsylvania to repel the invasion, said he would do the best he could; we mutually agreed that it was best it should be done immediately; that the only way to put down the riot was to meet it in its inception with vigor, and to use no blank cartridges; he at once went about that business; very soon Maj.-Gen. Wool came in, and he at once coincided with me, and ordered out what troops he had in the vicinity, and joined me in efforts to collect them from the adjoining country; we sent telegrams besides those read here this morning; we sent a messenger to the Governor of New-Jersey, understanding that there were regiments at Newark; we sent to West Point and Utica and to Rochester, and to the eastward, for a regiment that had just passed through this city; meanwhile Commissioner Acton came into my office, some twenty minutes after Gen. Wool had left; I asked him to join in the requisition that I had made for the militia, telling him that it was desirable to have all possible unity of action; he declined, thinking, I presume, that the proper time had not arrived; I learned afterward that in the afternoon he did join in the requisition; about the time Gen. Sandford was leaving my office, Farley came in and said that he had come down from the armory in the morning, and while down town had heard of the riot, and he thought the armory would be very likely to be attacked, for the purpose of getting guns, in all of which we coincided; he then asked me if I would give him official authority to arm the workmen; I told him I had no doubt at all of the propriety, but as Gen. Wool was there I would consult him, which I did, and he coincided; so I gave him orders to arm his men, and told him to shoot down any one who attempted to break in, and to defend it to the last. Sometime in the afternoon Farley returned and stated that he had found the building in the possession of twenty-five or thirty policemen; that he had put arms and cartridges in their hands, and they felt entire confidence that they could protect the premises; I felt very much relieved, supposing that, with the workmen and the police, the premises were secure, the first attack having been repulsed. About four o'clock, having nothing more to detain me at the office, Gen. Wool having his head-quarters at the St. Nicholas, Gen. Sandford having gone to defend the arsenal on the west side of town and the Police Commissioner's office being near the St. Nicholas, at the suggestion of the Sheriff, made a third time, I went to the St. Nicholas, arriving there a little after four.

Q.—Was Governor Seymour there? A.—Governor Seymour was not in the city till the next day at eleven or twelve o'clock; all this time the alarm was very general; hundreds came to me saying that their premises were threatened; having no force to protect them, I stated to them very frankly that we had not police and military enough to meet the rioters actually at work, and it was therefore impossible to defend premises only threatened; about this time notices began to come demanding possession of property threatened, with a view to secure legal rights in case of destruction; those notices I sent to the Police Commissioners, who had joint control of the police and military forces; Gen. Wool was going to place Col. Nugent in command under him; I recommended Gen. Brown as an officer of more experience and capacity, and at the request of the Police Commissioners, he was stationed at their headquarters, to coöperate with them, being under the direction of Gen. Wool, who put himself under my direction; at the same time I went and asked the Police Commissioners to arm the police; up to eight or ten o'clock that evening we had failed to get the State militia under arms to the extent of more than 700 or 800 men, and there was some uncertainty whether they would be reliable, the thing threatening to assume a party aspect; the Commissioners felt unwilling to arm the police without the sanction of the Governor; I told them if they were unwilling to take the responsibility, I would make the requisition and provide them with arms; they were armed sufficiently at the arsenal; they declined however to do it during the afternoon; Mr. Jones has testified that he came to me and notified me that the police had been withdrawn; I assume that he is right, though I have no recollection of it, but I do know that sometime in the afternoon Mr. Brooks, who felt a great personal interest in the matter, in view of his royalty, told me that the police had been withdrawn, and I learned from other sources that they had concentrated at headquarters, ready to be sent out; I consulted with Gen. Wool whether it was possible to detail any force to defend the armory; he had none, and Gen. Brown was coöperating with the Police Commissioners; Brooks said there was artillery on Governor's Island, and if he could get it he would guarantee to protect the armory; Gen. Wool gave the requisition and Brooks went and got it; I learned that he arrived at the armory with his artillery after it had been fired; every possible effort was made by me to protect the property of every citizen; of course I could make no distinction between my own and the property of others. Meanwhile, during the afternoon my own dwelling was attacked, and there was no police force to protect it, but the eloquence of some of our leading citizens dissuaded the mob, and they went away; next morning it was again attacked; no police were there to defend it; I mention this because it has been stated that a force was sent there; my wife and youngest son were driven out and made their escape through the back door into the basement of a neighbor's house, they got into a carriage, were chased by the mob, who shouted murder after them, and came down to where I was.

Q.—What did you have to do with the claim for damages, upon what principle was it made and what did you think of it? A.—There was some debris left; my first case was in regard to that; my book-keeper Paret, said the remains would probably bring something, and it was important to gather them or the boys would carry them away; so I went to the Comptroller and got his consent, and then authorized Paret to dispose of the debris; all the books being destroyed except the cash-book, in conferring with Mr. Farley, and, I think, Mr. Kean, as to how it would be possible to get at a correct inventory of such a multiplicity of articles and materials, we both agreed that it would be impossible to even approximate accurately; the suggestion occurred to me whether it would be proper to present the aggregate of the investment and liabilities, and deduct therefrom the receipts, waiving any claim for profit; but it at once occurred to me that that would not be a legal form, as the city authorities might assume that we had been doing a losing business, and would not know what property we had actually lost; casting about as to the best method, I having a large interest, being Mayor of the city, and my situation being a delicate and embarrassing one, I was anxious to make the claim as accurate as possible; Mr. Jones came into the office and suggested that the most feasible and practicable method would be to charge for the machinery and tools as they existed, and for the guns at the contract price less the cost to finish them; he gave me no figures; he had a blank form in his hand—so many guns at such a price, less so much for finishing, or something in that way; the interview was short and the conversation very brief.

Q.—Did he make a statement of the expenditures and receipts, and the claims of Farley and McNeil and others? A.—Nothing of that sort; no remark whatever with regard to the rights of outsiders—merely as a proper method of making out the account; I told him I would consider the matter, and he might make the suggestion to Farley, and we would consider it; I afterward saw Farley and we carefully considered the question, and we decided that that was a proper, legal and correct method of presenting the claim; that if any profits had been made we were entitled to it; we hoped there had been some; we could not tell; I asked Farley to confer with Kean, to know whether we could get an accurate account made in that form; he did so with Kean and the book-keeper, and they thought they had sufficient data to get it up accurately in that way; I told Farley that if they felt confident of it, to authorize them to go on, and I enjoined the strictest accuracy, and that wherever a doubt existed, to give the city the benefit of it; not to charge a single item but what they were confident it was there; they were some weeks, I think, completing it; certainly from ten days to two weeks.

Q.—Did you believe that to be a fair, honest and true mode of making out the claim? (Objected to; allowed; exception.) A.—I believe it to be a fair, just and honest mode, and a fair, just and honest claim, made out less than the actual value of the property lost.

Q.—Have you any doubt about it? A.—Not the slightest; never had.

Q.—Was there any concealment? A.—No, sir. (Objected to.)

Q.—When this claim was being made up, was anything said at any time about the increased price of machinery, or its subsequent appreciation in value? A.—Yes; it was represented to me, by Mr. Farley and Mr. Kean, that material had advanced in price since the time this purchase was made; they felt that we were entitled to whatever it would cost to replace the same machinery and tools there; and they urged that it be charged at its then market value—what it would cost to replace it; I acquiesced in the justice of that form; but I felt it was a claim in which I had a large interest, and, as I was one of the city officials, I would prefer to waive that portion of my right, and put it in at cost, so as to prevent any future criticism; this claim was presented to the Comptroller, then to the Supervisors.

Q.—Had you any conference with any of the Supervisors in relation to this claim? A.—The only one I recollect speaking to, prior to the final consideration, was with Mr. Purdy, once, possibly twice, in my office; it was after the claim was examined by Mr. Blunt, and before it was acted upon; I said to Mr. Purdy that the claim which had been presented in Mr. Farley's name, and in which I was interested, was a large amount of money to lay out of, and if he could do anything in having it acted upon, I should be obliged, without doing injustice to the claim of others; that I wished no priority in its consideration, but if anything could be done as to expediting it, I would be gratified; I never had any conversation with any supervisor in relation to it, except him, and with him only as to the time.

Q.—When the matter came up before the committee finally, state whether you were sent for. A.—I had been frequently sent for by the committee to come up and be present at the examination of various claims; I was sent for on this occasion more than once; when I reached the room some small claim was under consideration; then the claim of Mr. Wakeman was taken up; that was gone through with, after various propositions in regard to reduction, and a liberal abatement made; then Mr. Farley's was taken up, and very soon after that was taken in hands, I said to the Supervisors, "Here is a claim in which I have an interest, and I feel it is indelicate for me to be present; but before leaving I will say this: I enjoined Mr. Farley and the others who were making up this claim to be as accurate as possible, and to make the claim just; it is for you to judge whether they have done so or not; I have no knowledge of its details; but I notice by your proceedings that your rule is to treat these claims with a great deal of freedom, and I desire you to treat this with the same freedom; I desire no forbearance because I am interested; I desire you to treat it with the same rigor and freedom as the rest;" I was not there on the action of the committee; I was not at the meeting of the Supervisors.

Q.—Afterward the resolution came to you, with 49 other claims, for your approval? A.—Yes, Sir; may I state my reasons for approving? it came, I believe, in connection with some forty odd others, all in one resolution; I feared it might possibly misrepresent me to approve a claim in which I had an interest myself; I felt, on the other hand, a very clear conviction that the claim, instead of being too large, was too small; there were no good grounds for cutting it down; being convinced it was right, and being unwilling to delay other claims for ten days in getting their funds, I felt it was my duty to sign it, together with the others.

By the Court—Did you suppose that you could not refuse your assent to this claim and allow the others? A.—That I believe was the case; after the claim was paid I had a settlement with Brooks, the agent of the patentees; Mr. Farley informed me that Mr. Brooks claimed the whole of the royalty on the 6,000 unfinished guns, and threatened to prosecute his claim unless it was paid; I had a conference with Mr. Brooks at my house; I insisted that equity demanded a deduction; he offered to settle with the payment of an additional $10,000, having already received about $11,000—the claim being about $26,000—being an abatement of $10,000; I offered to settle with him by giving him $5,000 more, which would make an abatement on the whole of $10,000; this he refused, and left with the declaration that he would prosecute unless we paid him $5,000 more; subsequently $5,000 was paid him; the settlement with Remmington was, as it appears, on the account.

Q.—State whether you made any offer to McNeil, and what it was? A.—After the city had settled the claim, and we had settled with the patentees, McNeil came to the Mayor's office and demanded a settlement with me; I told him I was prepared to settle with him just as soon as the account could be examined and adjusted; he claimed $2 a gun; I told him he had no such claim at all; that our interest was a joint one; that if there was a profit he was entitled to his proportion; that we had obtained from the city less than we were entitled to; that I was ready to settle with him on the basis of returning to him all the capital he had put in, with interest on it, and all the profits; that on a rough estimate the profits would net, perhaps, $2,000; he flew into a very violent passion, and said he would make no such settlement at all; that he must have $20,000, which was the amount he claimed; I endeavored to pacify him; he was very anxious that Mr. Williamson should have something to do in the matter; we met at my house with Mr. Williamson; I repeated my offer, which he declined, and subsequently a suit was commenced in the name of his wife.

Q.—Did McNeil say to you that the claim against the city was a great deal too small? A.—He did; he said that the claim was too small; that it should be much larger; that they were omitting many things; afterward met Mr. Hendrickson, the assignee; settled with him for $3,900 and odd; a check of $1,500 had been discovered by Mr. Farley, which it was supposed had been omitted from the advances by me, which was added to the profits, and Mr. Hendrickson settled with on the same basis I had proposed to McNeil; I said we should have a release from McNeil, as well as his wife, as he had sometimes claimed to be part owner, sometimes sole owner; Mr. Hendrickson said he would obtain a power of attorney to sign a release; then he thought there might be difficulty; either he or Mr. Williamson said it was not necessary that McNeil should know for what purpose the power of attorney was needed; I did not propose that; I insisted on having the release of McNeil as well as Mrs. McNeil; they obtained it in their own manner, with which I had nothing to do.

Q.—The libel says: "Opdyke disclaimed any interest in the gun claim." Did you, before the Supervisors, or anywhere else, to any human being, disclaim any interest in the gun claim. A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you or not sit in the committee investigating the claim of your son-in-law? A.—No; I left, as I stated.

Q.—Was the $25,000 received from the [Government forgotten in making up this claim against the city? A.—No, sir, not forgotten by myself, nor by any others making up the claim; it was not put in against the city because it ought not, but it appears on the cash-book and general accounts of receipts and disbursements.

Q.—Was any claim made against the city for the guns delivered to the Government? A.—None whatever; or for the material or expenditure on those guns.

Q.—In presenting the claim to the Supervisors, did you declare that you had no pecuniary interest in it or not? A.—I did not.

Q.—I will read again, "To qualify himself to act impartially and honestly for the tax-payers of New-York, he disclaims being interested in the gun claim." Did you disclaim being interested in the gun claim or not? A.—I did not.

Q.—Then again, "A partner, after calling the Ex-Mayor a swindler, prosecutes for a share of the profits, and in his defence Opdyke made oath that he owns the largest share of the contract which, before the claim was paid, he had repudiated;" had you ever made any such repudiation? A.—No.

Q.—Had you ever repudiated having an interest in that claim?

The Court.—It is most clear he never did.

Q.—Will you state whether or not you repudiated having an interest in the gun claim. A.—I never did.

Q.—Tell the jury all about this story they have got up about you having sold the office of Surveyor to the Port. A.—I certainly never sold the office of Surveyor.

Q.—Have you ever had any conversation with McNeil about getting Mr. Andrews appointed Surveyor? A.—None within my recollection, whatever.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Williamson about getting Mr. Andrews appointed as Surveyor? A.—None within my recollection.

By the Court—You may state whether you ever made such a bargain as stated by them or not. A.—I never did.

Q.—Did McNeil ever say to you that Andrews would give or cause to be collected from the Custom-house $10,000 if you would go for Mr. Andrews for Surveyor of the Port of New-York? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you ever say to McNeil, "Won't he cheat me"—referring to Andrews? A.—I did not.

Q.—What were your relations with Andrews at the time he was appointed Surveyor? A.—They were friendly.

Q.—How long had they been so? A.—For nearly two years our political relations had existed, and had been very friendly during that time.

Q.—Will you state whether or not McNeil said to you, if you wanted anybody else to help do this, that is, make this arrangement with Andrews, you should pick your way, and they would go together? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you ever pick or choose Mr. Amor J. Williamson for any such purpose? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did McNeil afterward ask you if you had seen Mr. Williamson on that subject? A.—He did not.

Q.—Did he ask you if things were satisfactory, and you said they were? A.—The whole of that is a sheer fabrication.

Q.—Did you ever tell McNeil that you would drop Mr. Stanton? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you afterward meet McNeil in Washington, when he reminded you of any such transaction? A.—Never, to the best of my recollection; I never met him in Washington at all.

Q.—Will you tell me whether you met him and McAndrews there? A.—I think I never met him at all.

Q.—You heard this story about meeting him in Washington and being tapped on the shoulder? A.—That is like the other; that is a sheer fabrication, the whole of it.

Q.—Did Williamson ever go on any such errand for you, to make any such an arrangement, or to be a witness to any arrangement with Mr. Andrews? A.—He has not so stated.

Q.—Did he? A.—No, Sir, not to my recollection; perhaps, Mr. Field, I had better state my own recollection of those circumstances.

Q.—Did Williamson report to you, at your store, any conservation that he had with Andrews about your getting him appointed Surveyor of the Port of New-York? A.—He may have reported a conversation he had with Mr. Andrews, but not of that kind that was contained in his testimony.

Q.—Anything about your getting Mr. Andrews appointed Surveyor? A.—Nothing of the sort that I recollect; I was going to tell you that many political interviews between Williamson and myself, and McNeil and myself, had taken place, and some of them might have had relation to the office of Surveyor of the Port, possibly before, but certainly after the appointment; I didn't charge my mind with all the details that occurred on such occasions, but this I know, that I never did, directly or indirectly, with Mr. Williamson, or McNeil, or Mr. Andrews, make any such; I never did have a conversation with either of them that contemplated the selling of my influence in favor of Mr. Andrews for the consideration of his influence in raising money for the Mayoralty election; I would have had to change my nature entirely to do that.

Q.—Go on and state what you desired to state; about your connection with that office? A.—I and others had jointly recommended Henry B. Stanton, and there was another applicant advocated and recommended by others; that was Mr. Wakeman; it was understood the President favored Mr. Wakeman, and the Secretary of the Treasury, in whose department this office was, was in favor of Mr. Stanton; that controversy in relation to the appointment began immediately after the inauguration of the President, and remained in that position until shortly before the appointment of Mr. Andrews; I met him as he has stated, together with Mr. Ullman and Mr. Brewer, and according to my memory Dr. Price was with them also, but that may not have been so; in front of St. Paul's Church, Mr. Andrews said to me, "I am going to be Surveyor of this Port;" that is the first intimation I ever had that Mr. Andrews or his friends were applicants for that office; I expressed satisfaction that a friend of mine was to have that place.

Q.—What was said? A.—I said to Mr. Andrews, "I, as you know, have been a supporter, and am, of Mr. Stanton, for that appointment, but if he cannot get it I shall be gratified that another friend of mine gets it; it will be acceptable to me." Shortly after that I happened to meet Mr. Barney, and if it is competent to state the conversation which took place I will state that I said, I understood that Mr. Andrews has been [illegible] or is to be appointed Surveyor of this Port. He says, "Yes, I believe that is so," and he says, "I intended to have told you about this before, but I have not had an opportunity; it is arranged that he shall have it as a compromise candidate." This was perhaps three or four days before the actual appointment was made; I never took any part in it [illegible] but best of my recollection or belief in his favor, [illegible] stood as one of those who had recommended and supported Mr. Stanton for that place.

Q.—Did you ever say or do anything to withdraw Mr. Stanton? A.—According to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am confident I did not.

Q.—Did you go to Washington to get Mr. Andrews appointed? A.—I did not; to fortify my recollection, I had the book at Willard's examined; I believe I was not in Washington at all, and I am certain I was not on that errand; I never wrote a letter to any one for any such purpose; I never spoke to any one for any such purpose; the contribution at the Custom-house was set on foot after my nomination for Mayor; I have no recollection of ever asking Mr. Barney myself; it may be I suggested the propriety of setting on foot a contribution; it was very natural I should, but I have no recollection of it; the day of the election Mr. Keyzer came to me and said the money that had been promised the Republican organization, of which he was Treasurer, from the Custom house, had not been collected in a form to make the payments; he desired me to make an advance; I advanced $2,000; he said he would advance $1,000; I was told the Saturday preceding that the People's Organization had failed to get the promised $3,000, and it was represented that unless that money was advanced, the organization could not be brought out to the polls, and we would lose their support; I advanced $3,000; and I advanced various other sums on organizations; my aggregate expenditures during the canvass being a little over $20,000; all of which, I believe, was legitimately used by the organizations in the city that supported me; I got back $2,000 from Mr. Keyzer, and $5,000 through Mr. Churchill, and in about a month $1,480, making $8,480; the balance I was out of pocket.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Andrews about collecting money at the Custom-house? A.—If I ever had any with him it was after my nomination; I desire to state generally, that I never had a pecuniary transaction with Mr. Andrews in my life; I never dreamt of making any such bargain as selling my interest to him in return for his getting a collection in the Custom-house, and it was not until after he entered upon his office that I had any interview with him in regard to the distribution of his patronage; I had previously supported Mr. Andrews for the office of United States District Attorney.

Q.—State what connection you have had with the sales of articles to the Government. A.—They have all been stated by witnesses.

Q.—Did you ever work in at Philadelphia any blankets that were rejected in New-York? A.—I never did. We had a contract for 25,000 pairs of blankets, which were inspected as usual; about 100 pairs of these were rejected for different reasons, and were sold by us at private sale.

The witness was examined in relation to the cloth purchased of Spalding, out of which the 28,000 infantry coats were made, and went over the same subject as to the cloth not being a good indigo blue; owing to an error in transferring the contracts, 4,000 coats too many were made, which were not accepted; the firm lost over $7,000 by the whole transaction, and Mr. Smith some $5,000.

Q.—Did you have any secret partnership for army cloth, blankets or gun contracts? A.—Not secret; Mr. Carhart has stated his connection with Opdyke & Co.; in consequence of delay in payment, the capital had to be very large, the profits were small and business vexatious; the next season we returned to our regular business, and I have had no interest in any government contract, direct or indirect, since, save this armory, if it can be called a contract; my individual interest was about one third (34 per cent.) of the $172,000 made by Opdyke & Co.; I never forestalled the market for cloths required by the Government, and never attempted to do so; there were a dozen houses in the trade larger than ours.

Q.—Did you ever remind Gen. Fremont that when he ran for the Presidency in 1856 he was weakened by pecuniary embarrassment? A.—No, Sir, I never had any political conversation with him personal to himself.

Q.—Did you say, that as his friends intended to run him again, it would be well to put his affairs into better shape? A.—I never told him any such thing.

The witness went into a statement in regard to the Mariposa matter, the same in effect with that given by Gen. Fremont. There were negotiations in relation to the perfecting of title and ascertaining the amount of liens; the whole affair was involved in almost inextricable confusion; so doubtful were the advantages of the arrangement, even when finally consummated, that the witness declined to take the whole share (one-third of the one-fourth of the estate) allotted to him, and one-fourth of his share was given to Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Field read in evidence some telegrams passing between Ketchum, Opdyke and Fremont in New-York, and Mr. Hay, when in California.

The cross-examination of Mr. Opdyke was reserved till to-morrow.

Francis C. Cross, called by plaintiff, sworn: I reside in New-York; am dealing in machinery; have been familiar with prices of machinery, including milling machines; they differ in price according to construction and size; in 1861 they were in great demand, from $175 to $600, according to size and quality; in July, 1863, there had been such an advance that I could not make contracts; this was more in respect to milling machines than other machinery, in consequence of gun contracts; an engine lathe, seven feet bed, compound rest, by Stover Machine Co., in July, 1865, would be worth $475 to $500; a six foot bed 50 cents less; 400 feet of shafting, 2½ inch, 5,000 pounds, in 1863 was 13¾ cents a pound—$810; the hangers, couplings and pulleys, I can only approximate by seeing a similar factory; I should say it would amount to very nearly $2,000, at prices ruling at that time; putting up and adjusting counter-shafts of 65 machines I should think would be worth from $1,000 to $1,200; wrought anvils in July, 1863, were worth 14 to 16 cents per pound; cast anvil, 9 to 11 cents per pound; the market advance on machinery from December, 1862, to July, 1863, was 50 per cent; a greater demand for gun machinery than any other; it could be disposed of if in workable order; I know Mr. Stover; have dealt with him; have heard his character for truth and veracity spoken of.

Q.—What is his general moral character? A.—I never heard him spoken of otherwise than as a man lacking in veracity; his general character for truth and veracity, among those whom I have heard speak of him, is bad; I have heard twenty persons speak of him, and have avoided him on that account; I would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examined—[Mr. Henry D. Stover shown to witness.] I cannot swear him to be the Mr. Stover I have spoken of; he is somewhat changed, but I believe him to be the one; the one I speak of was in Fort Lafayette.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Annual Renting of Pews of Plymouth Church.

Plymouth Church was well filled last evening with an audience who had assembled to attend the auction sales of the various pews and aisle seats of the church for the coming year. At about 7:30 o'clock Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Pastor of the church, briefly addressed the audience. He said he wished to congratulate and offer the compliments of the season to all present, and particularly to congratulate those who should be so fortunate as to secure the seats they wished, and to sympathize and condole with those who failed in so doing. Some dissatisfaction had been expressed by a few at this manner of disposing of the seats, but he thought it the only fair way thus to dispose of them in public, before all who cared to attend, and by so doing giving an equal chance to all to secure their favorite seats. It was the intention of the Board of Trustees that one third of the best seats of the house, should pay at least two-thirds of the expenses of the house, so that the poorer members of the congregation might secure seats at the other end of the list, at prices within their reach. For years past through the generosity of the congregation this desirable result had been accomplished, and he hoped the same generosity would be again extended. He then introduced the Auctioneer, Mr. Pittsbury, who immediately commenced the sale of the pews.

The highest premium last year was $200; this year it is $400, and the bids were in the same proportion to the end. The first bid for the first choice was $150; it speedily ran up to $400, and at that figure was awarded to H. B. Claflin. To this the pew rent of $120 must be added, making Mr. Claflin's total payment $520. He selected pew No. 89. The following pews were then sold at the prices marked below, which include both premium and pew rents:

Pew Nos.			Pew Nos.		
87	Joseph P. Howe	$460	54	Mr. Beach	$360
80	R. S. Benedict	490	59	James Freeland	335
85	T. S. Arnold	480	60	John T. Howard	340
88	Mr. Dyke	465	133	Wm. Burton	340
100	E. T. H. Gibson	460	104	Mr. Blake	335
134	C. B. Camp	465	106	H. W. Day	340
102	Huested & Carl	460	105	Augustus Storrs	335
85	E. T. H. Gibson	460	84	Mr. Fitzgerald	320
109	R. R. Graves	420	135	Mrs. Sampson	420
56	Lockwood & White	415	136	Mr. Lynes	310
90	H. C. Bowen	415	61	C. W. Grant	325
101	Aaron Claflin	415	83	N. Thompson	325
57	Mr. Gould	350	131	Mr. Collins	325
58	Mr. Judson	375	62	Mr. Royce	395

A large number of pews were sold at premiums ranging from $150 to $200, and the sale was kept up till a late hour.

Evening Exchange.

$35,000	Amer. Gold	230	100	Hud. Riv. R....b3	114¾
85,000	do	230¼	100	do....s3	114¾
30,000	do....s3	230¾	1000	Cleve. & Pitts	101
20,000	do	230⅝	100	Chi. & N. W	40¾
5000	do	230½	100	Canton Co	36
700	Erie R....s3	86¾	100	Quick M. Co....b30	97½
100	do....b4	86⅝	200	do....s3	97⅜
200	do....s10	86½	100	do....b30	98
400	do....b3	86¾	100	do	97¾
100	do....s10	86	500	Mar. Min. Co	17⅝
100	M. S. & N. I. R	72⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C	102⅝

Stock market weak. Gold sold up to 231 after the call, and was selling at 230¾ at close of report.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 695, 1101, 1038, 697, 693, 779, 711. *Part II.*—800, 882, 873, 479, 678, 54, 196, 286, 350, 352, 370, 404, 460, 464, 480, 482, 496, 512, 536, 540. *Part III.*—Case on. No Calendar.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—1743, 4613, 3781, 3783, 4649, 2655, 2593, 3946½, 989, 4407, 1975, 2777, 171, 4615, 3452. *Part III.*—4348, 2574, 4178, 4410, 726, 3128, 2546, 2522, 4142, 4618, 3402, 3944, 3998, 4016, 4024.

Heavy Punishment for Violation of Injunction.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Albert Heuper was brought up this morning upon an attachment against him for violating the injunction of the court by selling sewing-machines, infringing the patents of the sewing-machine companies. It appeared that two attachments had been issued against him; that he gave bail, but forfeited it and was rearrested, and that he had been guilty of similar violation after the attachment for contempt was served upon him.

The court, considering it an aggravated case of willful disobedience to the injunction of the court, ordered him to be imprisoned for thirty days and to pay a fine of $1,000, and be imprisoned till the fine was paid, or till the further order of the court.

Court of Appeals.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 3.

In the Court of Appeals—Day Calendar for Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1865—Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 13½ and 14.

[Advertisement.]

Marvin's Safes.—

New-York, Dec. 27, 1864.

Messrs. Marvin & Co.:

Gentlemen: Our store, with our entire stock of goods, was wholly destroyed in the fire of Friday night last; and all we saved was our books and papers in one of your safes, which you may be sure is especially gratifying to us. Even the loose bank-bills and papers were all of them well preserved.

Our safe was in the third story, and fell to the sub-cellar; and to be candid with you we had some fears of the result, but they proved entirely groundless. We shall want another as soon as we have a place to put it.

Yours truly, SAM'L GLENN & BRO., Late of No. 55 Beekman-st.

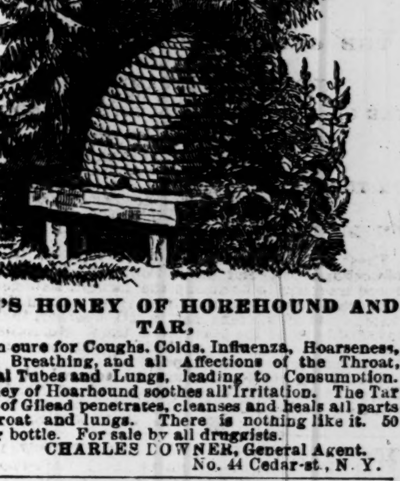
MARVIN'S PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFES are warranted never to mold their contents or corrode the iron. MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The excellence of Kent's East India Coffee is the theme of universal praise. Sold by all grocers. Price, 28 cents per pound. Ask for Kent's. No other genuine. General depot, No. 154 Reade-st.



HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR,

A certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, leading to Consumption. The Honey of Hoarhound soothes all Irritation. The Tar of Balm of Gilead penetrates, cleanses and heals all parts of the throat and lungs. There is nothing like it. 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, No. 44 Cedar-st., N. Y.

THE RATHBONE PETROLEUM COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

OFFICE, NO. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK, $450,000.

150,000 SHARES OF $3 EACH.

30,000 SHARES RESERVED BY THE COMPANY.

PRESIDENT, JOHN Q. ADAMS. VICE-PRESIDENT, JOSEPH L. SMALLWOOD.
TREASURER, FRANCIS M. HARRIS. SECRETARY, ARTHUR B. MORRIS.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN Q. ADAMS, No. 110 Reade-st., New-York.
JOSEPH L. SMALLWOOD, No. 10 Beaver-st., N. Y.
FRANCIS M. HARRIS, Nassau Bank, New-York.
A. C. M. PENNINGTON, of Pennington, Sullivan & Harrison, New-York.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PICKRELL, Baltimore, Md.
J. L. SAVAGE, Washington, D. C.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSEL, PENNINGTON, SULLIVAN & HARRISON, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

SUPERINTENDENT, DANIEL G. WHITE, Parkersburgh, West Va.

This company have five wells now down, with engines, tubing tools, &c., on the ground, and is confidently expected soon to be able to pay quarterly dividends. Books for subscriptions will close by the 20th inst. Subscription price, $1, being one-third the par value. To secure stock early, application should be made to RICHARDS KINGSLAND, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

THE BUCK-EYE STATE PETROLEUM COMPANY.

300,000 SHARES OF $2 EACH.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED BY THE COMPANY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPERTY.

PRESIDENT, THOMAS W. SATTERTHWAITE.
VICE-PRESIDENT, GEO. B. CORNISH.
TREASURER, N. W. STUYVESANT CATLIN.
SECRETARY, ARTHUR B. MORRIS.

TRUSTEES.
THOMAS W. SATTERTHWAITE, No. 61 William-st., New-York.
S. C. HILLS, No. 12 Platt-st., New-York.
GEO. B. CORNISH, No. 61 William-st., New-York.
N. W. STUYVESANT CATLIN, No. 61 William-st., New-York.
J. H. PULESTON, No. 69 Broadway, New-York.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PICKRELL, Baltimore.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL. HENRY J. SCUDDER, of Scudder & Carter, No. 66 Wall-st., New-York.

This company has 1,200 acres of the best oil territory situated in Washington County, Ohio; 12 wells are in the course of boring, engines, tools, &c., are being procured, and the work will be prosecuted with vigor. It is expected to be in daily receipt soon of large products of oil. Books for subscription for 30,000 remaining shares at $1, being one-half the par value, are now open at the office of Satterthwaite Brothers, No. 61 William-st., S. C. Hills, No. 12 Platt-st., and at Richards Kingsland, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

DEMULCENT SOAP.

For Chapped and Tender Hands, for Toilet and Bath use. Manufactured only by

J. C. HULL'S SON, 32 PARK ROW, N. Y.

Upwards of 100 styles of Toilet & Staple Soaps. For sale by all Dealers.

WARD'S PATENT FRENCH PRINTED PAPER COLLARS 387 B'WAY, N.Y. & ALL GENTS FURNISHING STORES.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SHODDY! SHODDY!! SHODDY!!!

10,000 to 15,000 pounds new dark blue army clippings, kersey and flannels. A. P. HARD, Wholesale Paper Dealer, No. 44 Beekman-st.

DEAFNESS,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Discharges from the Ear, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Asthma, Scrofula, Consumption, Bronchial Affections, Throat Difficulties, Diseased Eyes, Loss of the Hair, Dyspepsia, Enlargement of the Liver, Diseases of the Kidneys, Constipation, Gravel, Piles, Paralysis, with all and every disease which infests the human body, cured effectually by

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY

PRICE $5.

Offices { No. 18 Pemberton-square, Boston. No. 410 Arch-st., Philadelphia. No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Mrs. M. G. BROWN has returned from Boston, and can now be seen at her office, No. 16 Bond-st., where she will be happy to meet all those who have used the Metaphysical Discovery, also all those who are suffering from disease of any kind. Mrs. M. G. BROWN assures the suffering that the Metaphysical Discovery kills the root of all diseases.

No boring with instruments.
No blowing in the ears.
No snuffing up the nostrils or introducing wires.
No pouring medicines down the throat.

The METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY will reach every spot that instruments will reach, and thousands of places besides.

EXTRACTS FROM MRS. M. G. BROWN'S PHRENOLOGICAL CHART,

By Fowler & Wells, Sept. 1, 1863.

You have a strong constitution, large brain, and vitality enough to sustain it. You are organized for health and long life, having descended from a substantial, healthy, vigorous and long-lived stock; in many respects you have the organization of your father, your intellect especially. There is not more than one person in ten thousand of either sex to strongly inclined to reason logically. You are willing to stand by logical facts and to follow out the plan or purpose to its legitimate conclusion, judging of its merits or demerits accordingly.

You appreciate philosophy, and such persons as have a philosophical turn of mind.

You relish wit, and readily perceive the ridiculous, and if you cannot carry the argument by direct logic you use the "Reductio ad Absurdum," and show the unsoundness of the opposite proposition by disclosing its weakness.

You are capable of making great discoveries; you have the power of invention. You could not follow in the footsteps of others, although with your large imitation you are capable of adapting yourself to the forms and usages of society. You are not inclined to adopt other people's thoughts.

You have large ideality and constructiveness, which gives imagination and originality; you are never better satisfied than when poring over some new problem, or following out some faint hint into its legitimate and logical results. You are fond of the beautiful and the new, and are inclined to make combinations of words, ideas and things, and not easily puzzled with complications. You have a faculty for unraveling causes. Your spirituality is large, which elevates your mind into the unseen and unknown. You promise yourself only so much happiness or success as you really work out; for the rest you trust to Providence.

Your love of approbation is so large that you wish the good will and favorable opinion of everybody; you want all to give you a hearty and generous reception.

You cannot bear a frown; a smile is sunshine to your soul, while a frown is, to you, a blight, a storm and a sorrow.

You have strong social feelings—are capable of loving as a friend, wife and mother; and if properly mated, socially, would feel at home in the domestic circle.

In character and disposition you are preëminently womanly. In your intellect and tendency to reason and plans you are decidedly masculine—when among intellectual men, you wish you were a man; when your life falls back into the domestic channel, you are contented as a woman, but have ever felt a desire for more intellectual elbow-room.

You have a good memory of facts and principles, but the strength of your intellect lies in the reasoning department; and your reasoning power comes from Casuality, Ideality, Constructiveness, Metaphysical Power, Imitation and Mirthfulness.

In giving the above extracts from the Phrenological Chart, I do so having a twofold object in view.

First—Because I do not wish to be classed with quacks or humbugs, who have experimented on the suffering masses till the blood of those slain by quackery, pouring medicine down the throat, and instruments, would float all the navies in the world.

Secondly—I wish to appear before the world in my true colors, or, if rightly understood, I may be enabled through my metaphysical discovery to save thousands of valuable lives from an untimely grave, and prevent disease from being left as an inheritance to unborn generations.

There are many who do not believe in phrenology, because they are not abstruse thinkers. Phrenology is begotten, born and sustained by immutable laws.

READ THE FOLLOWING REMARKABLE CERTIFICATES.

From the Boston Journal, Sept. 1.

CATARRH—SCROFULA.

I, Mrs. William Ellery, of No. 75 Central-avenue, Chelsea, do certify that I have been a great sufferer all my life from Catarrh and Scrofula of the worst kind. At the age of two years, the disease began to assume a violent form. All my life it has kept me in bondage. I have had hundreds of ulcerated throats; I would have seven in a Winter. I had great pain and dizziness in my head, with many other ailments. Last Winter the scrofula broke out under my chin and run to such an extent that I thought my life would run out, as no doctor could cure me. One told me it would take three years to stop the running. I cannot tell the suffering endured in body and mind. Most providentially I was advised to go and see Mrs. M. G. Brown. I did so. In the beginning of May last, I obtained her *Metaphysical Discovery*, and used it faithfully. The happy and glorious results are, that I am delivered from all my diseases. My Catarrh is gone, my dizziness and headache are gone. I feel as free from Scrofula and its effects as any being in the world. In two weeks after I began to use the medicine the running sore under my chin had ceased; in less than a month I found myself a cured woman. It is now nearly six months since, and I have had no return of the disease. My throat, which always troubled me with ulcerations, is entirely cured. Every exposure used to give me cold; now I do not take cold at all. I feel stronger and better than at any period of my life. I had wind on my stomach; that is all gone. I can feel the Discovery searching through my system. My circulation was always bad; now it is good. I am getting much heavier and stronger. I am 65 years old. I want all the world to know of my great deliverance from Catarrh and Scrofula, and also from the grave, where I expected soon to go.

Mrs. WILLIAM ELLERY, No. 75 Central-av., Chelsea, where I can be seen.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DEAFNESS OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

Quincy, June 12, 1864.

I, John A. Newcomb, of Quincy, do certify that I have been entirely deaf in my left ear for twenty years, and for the past six years my right ear has been so deaf that I could not hear conversation or public speaking of any kind. I could not hear the church bells ring, while I was sitting in the church. I have also been troubled for a number of years with a very sore throat, so that I was obliged to give up singing in church, for I had lost my voice. I had great trouble in my head—terrible noises, almost to craziness. My head felt numb and stupid, and was a source of constant trouble to me.

I tried every remedy that could be thought of. I went to aurists: but as they wanted me to use instruments, I would have nothing to do with them. About one month since, I obtained Mrs. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery, and used it according to the directions on the bottles, and the result is, that the hearing of both ears is perfectly restored, so that I can hear as well as any man. The great trouble in my head is entirely gone. My head feels perfectly easy and at rest. My throat, which was so diseased, is entirely cured; and I have recovered my voice again. I would not take $1,000 for the benefit I have received in the use of Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery.

NEW CERTIFICATES TO-MORROW.

My Metaphysical Discovery enters the system by absorption, passing through the eyes, ears and scalp, the only channels ever designed by the Allwise Creator for lubricating the machinery of His handiwork, and cleansing and keeping it free from all obstructions. The liquids dissolve all the mucus in the system, and drives it out through every channel of the body.

New-York certificates seen at the office.

SOUND ADVICE!

In all cases of local, sudden, or unexpected attacks of disease, a box of the

METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY

is *Quicker* and *Safer* than the *Best Physician in the Land.* Let the wise always keep a box in their house.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S CELEBRATED POOR RICHARD'S EYE-WATER!

Will make the weakest eyes strong—removing all inflammation and humor. Every one should use it, as it proves the prevention of all disease.

NO DIPHTHERIA

can come where it is used; be wise, and educate your children to bathe their eyes daily with "Poor Richard's Eye-Water."

Price, per bottle, large..........$1 00
Price per bottle, small.......... 50

To be had of all druggists.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S "SCALP RENOVATOR," well known for renewing the scalp, increasing and strengthening the hair.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, $1.

The above celebrated Medicines are to be had in New-York at No. 16 Bond-st., and D. S. BARNES, Park-row, and F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.